BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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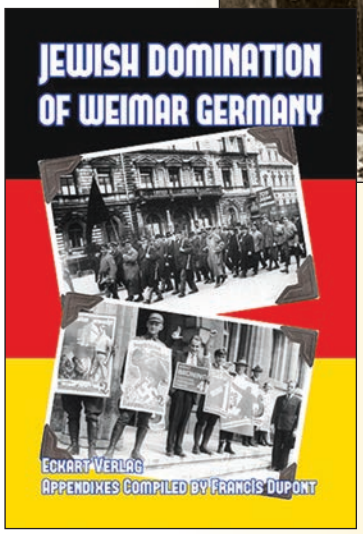
In Defense of Adolf Hitler

Weimar Germany & America . . .

- **Is the United States on the same path of economic and social ruin as was Weimar Germany?**
- **Was the German response to the Weimar disaster an 'over-reaction' to events?**
- **What lessons can the U.S. learn from the Weimar period? Can we reverse course?**

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany

By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont



Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933.

Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except that of farming and creative work.

It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, Communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media—all of which were predominantly Jewish in origin.

This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal:

- The measures taken by the Nazi state against Jews;
- Details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement whereby the Nazi government and the World Zionist movement worked together to help create the state of Israel;
- The world Jewish declaration of war against Germany in 1933; and
- A series of eye-opening parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day United States of America, showing exactly the same trends of Jewish domination of educational institutions, the mass media and numerous financial scandals—proof that history does repeat itself.

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany (softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14* minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. To charge, call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 or shop online at www.barnesreview.org.

In 1920, a Berlin bus ticket cost 11 marks. On Nov. 22, 1923, the same bus ticket had risen to 1.2 trillion. The hyperinflation that hit Weimar Germany in the 1920s wiped out the savings of nearly every German citizen and left the nation in utter chaos. (Above, a woman offers a basket of marks for a head of cabbage.) Is America headed in the same direction? *Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany* was an official publication of the German government. That book has been updated to include disturbing parallels between Weimar Germany and today's U.S.

Contents include:

Chapter 1: The New Germany and Jewry
Chapter 2: Numerical Development of Jewry in Prussia
Chapter 3: Geographical Distribution of the Jews in Prussia
Chapter 4: The Development of Jewry Since 1910
Chapter 5: The Vocations Practiced by the Jews
Chapter 6: The Influence of Jewry on Mind and Morals
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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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By The Barnes Review Staff

56 Recently the last surviving member of Hitler's inner circle passed away. Rochus Misch was Hitler's bodyguard and he had much to say about his employer. Misch, of course, interacted with Hitler on a daily basis for years and was one of the last people to see the Fuehrer alive. So exactly what did Misch have to say about his boss?

A True Biography of Adolf Hitler: Hitler Not Funded by the Rothschilds

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58 It's TBR's mission to bring history into accord with the facts, and no historical personage needs an honest Revisionist treatment more than Hitler. Here is the introduction to a series of articles we have crafted on Germany's defamed leader.

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Setting the Record Straight

First of all, we'd like to thank all of you who donated to our recent fundraising drive. We had some encouraging response, but we do need more—lots more. Here at TBR we are re-sharpening our pencils to analyze and cut costs. One of the things subscribers have told us over the years we could do away with was the color inside the magazine. They have suggested that, since our photos are all black and white, we do not need to spend money on a second color. Thus we have gone to a strictly black and white interior. We have also switched our paper stock to a new and very affordable "eucalyptus" paper, created from—you guessed it—eucalyptus plants. Together, those moves should help offset the recent astronomical increase in the cost of paper, postage and petroleum-based printing inks. Tell us what you think.

This issue the staff has assembled a wide array of material on World War II that, together, functions as a defense of Adolf Hitler, that most maligned of historical figures. Our lead article on Germany's forgotten "Dunkirk" exposes a oft-ignored Allied war crime of unparalleled proportions. During the German attempt to rescue millions of civilians, soldiers, camp laborers and others trying to flee Soviet soldiers rampaging from the east, the British and the Reds attacked and sank dozens of unarmed and unprotected civilian vessels, including many converted passenger liners. The loss of life on one vessel alone—the *MV Wilhelm Gustloff*—was the equivalent of eight "*Titanics*." Sunk also were at least four vessels carrying concentration camp workers who died by the thousands in the frigid Baltic from aerial strafing and hypothermia.

We also expose the culprits behind the bombing campaign against civilian centers. No, it wasn't Hitler, it was the Brits, who instituted the policy of civilian massacre and refused to stop it.

Also in this issue you will find articles discussing Hitler's response to Judea's declaration of war against Germany, the duplicity of Churchill and Stalin, who worked together to sign a secret pact to divvy up Scandinavia, the real purpose and nature of the Hitler Youth program, the Wellspring homes created by national socialist Germany to provide support for illegitimate children and their mothers, the revelations of the Rosenberg diaries, recent discoveries about the purpose of the Hess flight (yes, Hess was bearing a peace proposal from Hitler that could have ended the war in Europe four years earlier), the comments of Rochus Misch, Hitler's bodyguard, and an article on the Germano-Latvian alliance.

And finally we are publishing part one of our short biography of Hitler. We asked for an article and received 70,000 words, so expect to see the remainder of that great book-length article serialized in this and future issues of TBR. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

A WELCOME . . . AND A WARNING

This is a very special issue of The Barnes Review. You see, there are some 200 new people reading TBR for the very first time. Many of our regular subscribers recently purchased gift subscriptions for friends and family—thank you for that—and those new readers are just now receiving this copy of TBR as their introductory issue.

It's vital we continue to bring TBR's message to as many people as possible, It's one thing for those who already understand our message becoming new readers, but, in the end, it's actually far more important to expand our audience beyond those now-too-limited numbers of people who do recognize that we are being lied to by the Court Historians, special interest propagandists and a host of other evil doers (and that is what they are). So this remains our constant struggle: Reaching out to an all-new audience.

As a consequence, the great support TBR receives from those who share our desire to "spread the word" is much appreciated.

And with that in mind we should acknowledge that many of our new readers may, frankly, be startled by the theme of this issue, which—right up front—declares itself as standing "In Defense of Adolf Hitler."

There aren't many magazines anywhere—maybe we should say "there aren't *any* magazines anywhere"—that would take that position.

Well, TBR does, without hesitation and with no apology. And the reason for that is that no apology is necessary. The truth is on TBR's side and—as the wide-ranging material in this issue clearly demonstrates—the truth about Hitler and Third Reich Germany (both from a domestic standpoint and within the context of Germany's role in global affairs prior to and during World War II) is far different from what has been painted by the mass media and academia.

There's much more to the story than just "the Holocaust"—that recurring mantra to which we are subjected on a relentless basis (and which TBR quite regularly addresses from a Revisionist standpoint, much to the dismay of those who worship at the altar of the Holocaust Industry)—and this issue of TBR tries to fill in some of the many missing pieces of the puzzle in the bigger picture.

That's why we are so enthusiastic about this particular "theme" issue: It underscores the critical need for honest reporting about the people and events in history that have brought us to where we are today.

So we are especially interested in hearing from our new readers about what we have presented in these pages. It is entirely unlike anything they'll have ever read in any mainstream magazine, newspaper or textbook.

And that's precisely what TBR's underlying message is all about: Bringing history into accord with the facts and tearing down the wall of lies about history that plagues us today.

However, ironically—as we pointed out in the editorial in our last issue (November/December 2013)—there remain a surprising number of TBR readers who still believe a variety of misinformation and disinformation about Hitler, particularly that nonsense which circulates within the "alternative" media: claims that Hitler was of Jewish origin; a scion of the Rothschild dynasty; or one of its unwitting tools.

And keep in mind that this nonsense may be even more outrageous (in some respects) than what appears in the self-styled "mainstream," a proposition that—in and of itself—could be the subject of a spirited debate.

What is puzzling is that most people who follow the *alternative* media tend not to believe anything that is said in the *mainstream* media about the JFK assassination or the Oklahoma bombing or 9-11, for example. Yet, those same folks still believe the mainstream media when it claims that Hitler was bent on world conquest, the mastermind of the extermination of 6 million Jews, that he was a criminal warmonger of the worst sort—none of which is true.

So the bottom line is that any publication that takes a stand "In Defense of Adolf Hitler" is asking for trouble—and that's putting it mildly. But TBR is here to do it.

We encourage all of our readers to read this issue of TBR carefully. Put the facts presented up against all of those other stories about Hitler in both the mainstream media and the alternative media and we're confident you'll find a refreshing new understanding of one of the most misrepresented figures in all of history. ✦

—Michael Collins Piper
Consulting Editor

Germany's Forgotten OPERATION HANNIBAL

Countless movies, books and articles have been devoted to the so-called "Miracle of Dunkirk" in which an improvised armada of Royal Navy and civilian craft evacuated 338,000 trapped British and French soldiers from the coast of France in 1940 to prevent their capture by German forces. (The "miracle" moniker has come into question in recent years in light of revelations that Hitler likely ordered his generals to permit the escape as a gesture to encourage England to enter into peace negotiations, which would free him for an anticipated showdown with the Soviet Union.)[1] But few know about Germany's own WWII "Dunkirk" in which millions of German civilians and soldiers were rescued from certain death at the hands of the invading Soviet Red army. Here is the story of what the Germans called "Operation Hannibal."

By Philip Rife

Everyone has heard of the famous British WWII "escape from Dunkirk." In marked contrast, comparatively few people have heard of a much bigger German counterpart to Dunkirk in the closing days of the war in Europe. Known as Operation Hannibal, it rescued millions of German soldiers and civilians from East Prussia ahead of the advancing Soviet Red Army, but not without terrible cost of life.

The German civilians of East Prussia were under no illusions about the fate that awaited them when the Red Army began to overrun the territory. They'd gotten a horrific preview when the Russians made a brief incursion a few months earlier. In the words of the German commander who'd retaken the area: "Russian units had tortured the civilians. They nailed them to barn doors and then shot them. A large number of women were raped and then shot. During the massacre, the Russian soldiers also shot some 50 French prisoners of war."[2]

Above, the *SS Cap Arcona* and the *MV Wilhelm Gustloff*. Both defenseless German steamships were sunk in the Baltic while trying to rescue refugees fleeing the Soviet army. Between the two it is estimated that possibly 17,000 people perished.

If the Red soldiers needed any encouragement or license to act brutally toward German civilians, it came in the form of the following hate-filled directive by Stalin's

CREDIT: AKG-IMAGES/NEWSCOM

May 5, 1937: In what was a proud and joyful moment for the Third Reich, Adolf Hitler (center) is shown on his way to the baptizing platform of the *Wilhelm Gustloff*. On Hitler's right is Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front. No one could have imagined at the time the tragedy that was to befall the great passenger liner.

propaganda minister, Ilya Ehrenburg: "Kill. In Germany nothing is guiltless. Neither the living nor the yet unborn. Crush forever in its den the fascist beast. Violently break the racial pride of the German women. Ravish them as booty. Kill, you gallant Red soldiers. Kill!"[3]

Ehrenburg was far from alone in promoting such pathological hatred against any and all Germans. Marshal Zhukov exhorted his Red Army troops to "destroy the German breed once and for all," and Red Army deserters reported Stalin himself had urged them to "do as they pleased" in German territory.[4]

> "German civilians of East Prussia were under no illusions about the fate that awaited them when the Red Army overran the territory."

While outnumbered German troops fought a valiant rearguard action to slow the Red advance, countless desperate civilians headed for ports on the Baltic Sea. Many of them never made it.

A Soviet air force pilot described attacking columns of civilians trying to reach waiting German ships: "There were more refugees than you could count, and we attacked them from our planes. It was just a massacre. God knows how many people were killed."[5]

German intelligence reported other ghastly details to Adolf Hitler: "Refugee columns overtaken by Soviet tanks are often machine-gunned and then crushed beneath them."[6]

Hitler's reaction to the atrocities committed by the

Red Army in East Prussia was recorded by his secretary in her diary: "They aren't human. They're the beasts of the Asiatic steppes. The war I am waging against them is a fight for the dignity of European man."[7]

As one 11-year-old survivor later recalled: "On the road were not only troops hurrying toward new positions, but hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing the frontier areas as the invaders approached. We thought we were lucky getting on the [escape vessels, in this case the German liner the *Wilhelm Gustloff*]. We were getting away."[8]

However, for most of her fellow refugees aboard the liner *Wilhelm Gustloff*, their reprieve was destined to be short-lived.

On the night of Jan. 30, 1945, the *Wilhelm Gustloff*—carrying perhaps as many at 12,000 German refugees—was struck by three torpedoes fired by the Soviet submarine *S-13*. The scenes that transpired during the 50 minutes before the liner sank to the bottom of the frigid Baltic were as wrenching as any witnessed in the more famous *Titanic* disaster 33 years earlier.

Recalled one surviving crewmember:

> Beside me, a woman was hanging on, and next to her, two children, and next to them a man. He took out his pistol and first he shot the two little girls, and then his wife. Then he held the pistol to his own temple and it did not go off. He had run out of bullets. Then he let go and slid after his dead wife and children across the icy deck and over the side.[9]

The actual number of people lost in the sinking of the *Wilhelm Gustloff* will never be known. Because of the chaotic conditions during boarding, there was no accurate final passenger count. Most estimates are that there were somewhere between 10,000 and 12,000 passengers and crew on board that night. Of that number, there were only about 1,200 survivors picked up by rescue craft. The last survivor to be rescued was a baby discovered in a lifeboat some seven hours after the *Wilhelm Gustloff* went under. Wrapped in a wool blanket, the infant was surrounded by the bodies of the lifeboat's other occupants, who had all frozen to death.[10]

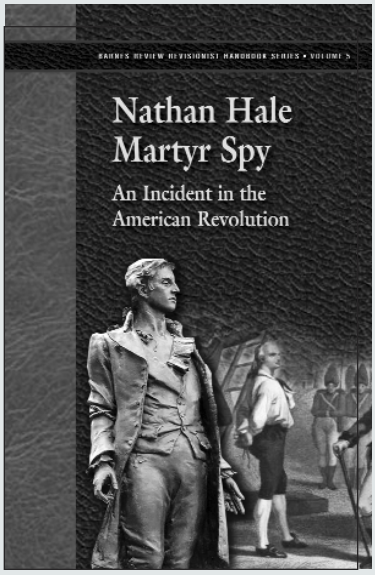
The sinking of the *Wilhelm Gustloff* easily ranks as the deadliest disaster in maritime history. The death toll of at

NEW BOOK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

Nathan Hale Martyr Spy

An Incident in the American Revolution

By Charles W. Brown. Here's a brand new edition of the long-lost book—first written in 1899—now back from the memory hole. Hale, of course, is most famous for his willingness to give his life in the service of his country, uttering, on the gallows, words that were once taught to school children before political correctness dictated that more time in public schools be dedicated to liberal, gay, minority and feminist studies. According to one British officer at the scene of his hanging for espionage, Hale "behaved with great composure and resolution, saying he thought it the duty of every good officer to obey any orders given him by his commander-in-chief; and desired the spectators to be at all times prepared to meet death in whatever shape it might appear." Here is the story of how Hale came to find himself at the end of a hangman's noose and an accurate rendering of his famous last words, plus poetry and prose about Hale created by some prominent Americans—plus more. A fascinating read. Softcover, 100 pages, #672, $12 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. Add $24 S&H outside U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.



least 9,000 was six times that of the *Titanic*. In fact it was more than the top three other recorded non-Baltic maritime disasters combined.

Ten days later, another liner crowded with refugees was torpedoed by the same Soviet submarine. The *General Steuben* was carrying approximately 5,200 wounded soldiers, medical personnel and civilians (including three babies born after the ship left port).

One crewman told how he and a cross-section of the *General Steuben*'s other passengers survived in an inflatable life raft: "I jumped overboard with it. Two civilians, a nurse and a wounded soldier joined me. A few more people clung to the side of the raft, but they all died within minutes in the icy sea.[11]

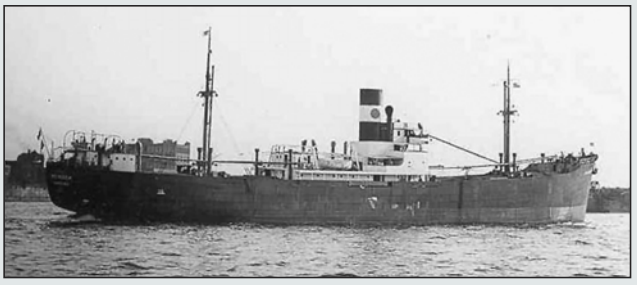
The *General Steuben* sank in less than 20 minutes. There were approximately 300 survivors.

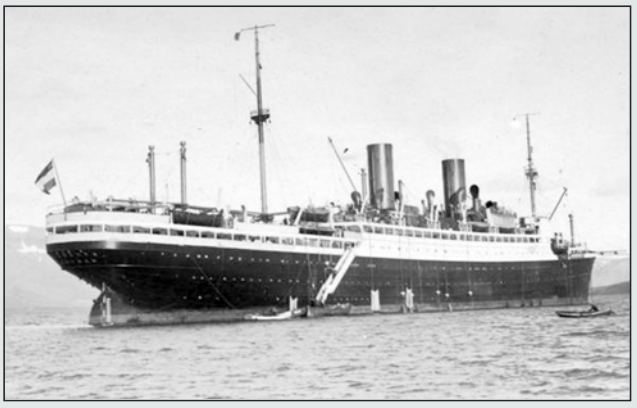
Second only to the *Wilhelm Gustloff* in terms of loss of life was the fate suffered by the transport *Goya*. On the night of April 16, 1945, the *Goya* was torpedoed by the Soviets and broke in half. It sank in just three or four minutes, allowing time for only a single lifeboat to be launched. Of the estimated 7,000 soldiers and civilian refugees aboard, just 183 survived.

Despite the dramatic loss of the *Wilhelm Gustloff*, *General Steuben* and *Goya*, Operation Hannibal successfully transported some 2.4 million German soldiers and civilian refugees—the equivalent of seven Dunkirks—through a merciless gauntlet of Soviet troops, planes and submarines to ports in western Germany and Denmark with its hodgepodge of naval vessels, passenger liners, merchant ships and fishing boats. Operation Hannibal also evacuated some 100,000 Estonian civilians who preferred to take their chances with the retreating Germans rather than await the arrival of the Red Army "liberators."

In one of its last wartime communiques following the sinking of the *Goya*, the German navy tried to put Operation Hannibal's losses in perspective: "Personnel losses in the transports in the eastern areas have been 0.49%. These unfortunate losses seem very large every time a ship is sunk, and it is easy to forget that a large number of ships with numerous wounded and refugees reach port safely."[12]

These rescue efforts continued to the last possible moment. On May 8, 1945—the final day of the war in Europe—a convoy of 92 small vessels evacuated 18,000 German soldiers and civilians from the Latvian port of Libau. The Russians managed to intercept the last few





Above are pictured several vessels sunk in the Baltic Sea and the Bay of Lubeck by Soviet submarines or British Typhoon fighter-bombers as the Germans attempted to evacuate millions of refugees seeking to escape the advance of the rampaging Soviet forces in East Prussia. These three ships held large numbers of wounded soldiers, foreign citizens, German civilians and inmates from German-run work camps. At top is the cargo ship *MV Goya*. In the middle is shown the *Thielbek* and, at bottom, is the *SS Cap Arcona*. Most of the victims were either killed by bombing or strafing, burned alive or drowned while trying to reach the shore. According to *The Encyclopedia of the Third Reich*, "the hoisting of white flags proved useless." The British relentlessly strafed those who were struggling in the water or trying to make their way to life boats—a gross violation of international law. More than 5,000 people died on the *Cap Arcona*, 7,000 on the *Goya* and 2,750 on the *Thielbek*.

heavily laden craft. The 300 men aboard them were sent to Soviet labor camps.[13]

AFTERWORD

On May 3, 1945, with the war's outcome no longer in doubt, 40 fighter-bombers of the British Royal Air Force launched a series of bomb, cannon and rocket attacks against four non-combatant ships anchored in the harbor of Lubeck. One, the hospital ship *Deutschland*, had a large red cross painted on its funnel. Although the British had no way of knowing it, fortuitously there were no patients aboard at the time. The ship's crewmen managed to abandon ship between attacks. Most of those aboard the other vessels weren't as fortunate.

The *Cap Arcona*, *Thielbek* and *Athen* were carrying a combined total of 10,000 mostly Jewish former inmates of concentration camps in northern Germany and Poland. All three ships were flying a white flag.[14]

Said one later remorseful RAF pilot who believed he was attacking Germans that day: "We used our cannon fire at the chaps in the water. We shot them up with 20-mm cannon in the water. Horrible thing, but we were told to do it, and we did."[15]

By the time the RAF finished its bloody work, more than 7,000 former concentration camp inmates had been killed. It later emerged that the Swedish Red Cross had alerted the British beforehand that the inmates were aboard the ships in Lubeck harbor. A postwar internal RAF investigation of the incident concluded: "Primary responsibility for this great loss of life must fall on the RAF personnel who failed to pass to the pilots concerned the message received of thousands of prisoners on board these ships."

When the RAF was asked about the horrific incident by an American documentary filmmaker in the 1990s, spokesmen for the British said the case was still the subject of an "ongoing investigation."[16]

Some observers have noted that firing on hospital ships, ignoring white flags, strafing survivors in the water and claiming the orders demanded the actions would all have been extremely problematic at a Nuremberg-style war crimes trial. Others have argued that a 40-plane attack on four unarmed, stationary ships amounted to little more than target practice, or a last opportunity to draw more blood before peace was declared.

The fate of those aboard the *Cap Arcona*, *Thielbek* and *Athen* received little notice at the time and is virtually unknown today. A leading Israeli newspaper recently offered this explanation: "Reports of the incident were quickly hushed up. The victorious British and their American allies did not want a media disaster overshadowing their V-E Day celebrations."[17] ✦

A painting by Klaus-Rainer Forst of the *Wilhelm Gustloff* at Gotenhafen, Poland loading refugees. Modern-day estimates indicate possibly as many as 12,000 people might have been aboard.

SEE MORE AT WWW.MARITIMEQUEST.COM

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Spotlight*, July 15, 1991.
2 *The Truth at Last*, 1997 issue.
3 *Ibid.*
4 *Hitler's War* by David Irving.
5 *The History Onyx*, June 30, 2012.
6 *Death in the Baltic* by Cathryn Prince.
7 *Hitler's War* by David Irving.
8 *Ibid.*
9 *The History Onyx*, June 30, 2012.
10 www.wilhelmgustloff.com.
11 *National Geographic*, February 2005.
12 *Journal of Historical Research* Vol. 12.
13 *Defeat at Sea* by Cajus Bekker.
14 *Journal of Historical Review*, July-August 2000.
15 *The Shanghai Star*, March 7, 2000.
16 "Typhoon's Last Storm," The History Channel, 2000.
17 *The Jerusalem Post*, July 23, 2013.

PHILIP RIFE earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*

Adolf Hitler's Swift Response to 'Judea's' Declaration of War

Adolf Hitler was elected Jan. 30, 1933, defeating among other parties, the competing Jewish-led Communist Party with its millions of members. Hitler's election signaled a dramatic political reversal for the Jewish minority which had seized power in Germany after World War I. The Jews had the highest employment rate in leading positions, often as high as 60% of the jobs, while they represented only about 1% of the population. Jews lived well in Germany. In contrast, tens of millions of Germans were unemployed. More than a million starved to death after World War I. Jewry used Hitler's election as an occasion to plant publicly the seed of war against Germany. On March 24, 1933, the headlines of *The Daily Express* in London read: "Judea Declares War on Germany —Jews of All the World Unite—Boycott German Goods." Many papers followed suit. In response, Hitler took action four days later. The following proclamation was delivered by Adolf Hitler to the National Socialist Party on March 28, 1933. The Fuehrer's order has been translated from the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, No. 88, March 29, 1933.

Daily Express
FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933.
ONE PENNY.
JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY
Mr. Churchill's Withering Attack On Premier
Officer Describes The Girl
DAYS OF LOVE IN BERLIN
'BROUGHT US NEARER TO WAR'
FOUR YEARS' WORK WITHOUT ANY SUCCESS
Mrs. George Lansbury Dead
JEWS OF ALL THE

"The Israeli people around the world declare economic and financial war against Germany. Fourteen million Jews stand together as one man, to declare war against Germany. The Jewish wholesaler will forsake his firm, the banker his stock exchange, the merchant his commerce and the pauper his pitiful shed in order to join together in a holy war against Hitler's people." *The Daily Express*, 1933. The Germans responded with a boycott of their own.

Proclamation from Adolf Hitler
Translated by Theresa Wettstein

National Socialists! Party comrades, ladies and gentlemen! After 14 years of inner conflicts, the German Volk has overcome its ranks, classes, professions and religious divisions politically and carried out an uprising that put a lightning-quick end to the Marxist-Jewish racket. In the weeks after Jan. 30, a unique national revolution took place in Germany. Despite long, severe oppression and persecution, the masses of millions who stand behind the leadership of the national revolution have granted in perfect repose and discipline the legal endorsement to the new leadership of the Reich to implement the reform of the German nation's government in its leadership and constituents.

On March 5, by far the majority of eligible German voters voiced their confidence in the new government. The perfection of the national revolution has, therefore, become the demand of the nation. The Jewish-Marxist big wheels vacated their power positions in pitiful cowardice. Despite all their clamor, not a single one of them dared to render serious resistance. For the most part, they abandoned the masses they had led astray and fled to foreign

countries with their coffers stuffed.

In this conquest, the authors and beneficiaries of our misfortune can attribute their escape, almost without exception, to the unprecedented discipline and calmness in how this uprising proceeded. Hardly a hair on their heads was harmed. When comparing this achievement in self discipline of those participating in the national uprising in Germany with, for example, the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia—resulting in more than 3 million deaths—one can appreciate how greatly indebted those criminals responsible for the German decline are to the will power of the people of the national revolt. Contrasting further the terrible battles and destruction during the revolution by these November Men [political instigators against the German people—Ed.] themselves—the shooting of their hostages in the years 1918 and 1919, and their butchering of helpless rivals—one will see again an enormous difference between them and our national revolution.

Our leaders have solemnly announced that they want to live in peace with the world! The German Volk staunchly follows in allegiance!

Germany does not want world turmoil or international embroilment. But the government of national revolutionary Germany has firmly decided to put an end to its domestic mismanagement! Now that the inner enemies of the nation have been rendered harmless by the people themselves, what was long expected has arrived: The Communist and Marxist criminals and their Jewish intellectual ringleaders, who headed to foreign countries with their fortunes, now unfurl from there an unscrupulous, treasonous hate campaign against all the German people. Since lying has become impossible for them in Germany, they launch it from the capitals of the former Entente, pouring out the same malicious agitations against the young national revolt as they did against Germany at the beginning of the war [World War I.—Ed.].

Lies and slander, steeped in hair-raising perversions, are unleashed against Germany. Gruesome fables of hacked up Jewish corpses, eyes cut out and hacked-off hands are distributed with the intention to defame the German people in the world for a second time in the same way they accomplished this in 1914. Millions of innocent people, nations with whom the German people only want to live in peace, are agitated against us by these devious criminals.

They desire that German goods and German labor fall victim to an international boycott. For them, the poverty in Germany is not severe enough; they want it to be worse!

They lie and tell of Jewish women being killed, Jewish girls being raped before their parents' eyes and cemeteries being desecrated. All of it is just one big lie, invented by the warmongers to spawn a new world war! If one were to continue to stand by this maddening crime and do nothing, one would be guilty of accessory!

Therefore, the National Socialist Party will now start a defensive campaign against this serious crime with suitable methods to target those responsible. The guilty ones are right here with us. They live among us and abuse day in and day out the hospitality granted to them by the German people.

At a time when millions of us have nothing to live on and nothing to eat, when hundreds of thousands of academics go to waste on the streets, these Jewish scholars are sitting contented among us and claim their guest entitlements. What would the United States do if German Americans would sin in the same nefarious ways against Americans as these Jews do against Germany? And yet, the National Socialist revolution has scarcely harmed a hair on their heads!

They were able to attend to their businesses as before; however, corruption will be eradicated, regardless of who commits it! Belonging to the Jewish race or to the Mosaic religion is as little license for criminal activity as belonging to our race or the Christian faith.

For decades, Germany permitted foreigners to come here, indiscriminately. One hundred thirty-five people live here on one square kilometer; compare this to the U.S. with not even 15 people. And yet, the United States uses, extensively, a restrictive immigration system, and certain nationals are excluded altogether. Germany, disregarding its own hardship, did not take such measures for decades. In gratitude for that—while millions of our own people are without work and are destitute—a clan of Jewish intellectuals, professors and businessmen agitate hate against us in the world.

This has now come to an end! The Germany of the national revolution is not the Germany of cowardly citizens. We see the need and impoverishment of our own people and have the duty to prevent further damage to our Volk. The Jews among us are responsible for the lies and defamation. From them originates the lie and hate campaign against Germany! It would be in their power to censure the liars in the rest of the world. Since they do not want to do this, we will make certain that this lie and hate

strategy against Germany will not target our innocent German Volk at home but instead will strike the responsible agitators themselves. The boycott instigation and atrocity propaganda must not, and will not, affect the German people at home but will touch the Jews themselves with a thousand-fold severity.

Therefore, the following order goes forth to all party service posts and party organizations:

ITEM 1: ACTION COMMITTEES TO BOYCOTT THE JEWS

In every regional group and organizational structure of the NSDAP [National Socialist German Workers Party—Ed.], action committees are to be formed immediately for a practical and methodical plan to boycott Jewish stores, Jewish products, Jewish doctors and Jewish attorneys. The action committees are responsible for making sure that this boycott does not affect any innocent people but strikes the guilty that much harder.

ITEM 2: HIGHEST PROTECTION FOR ALL FOREIGNERS

The action committees are responsible for the utmost protection of all foreigners, regardless of their faith, origin or race. The boycott is merely a defensive measure exclusively directed toward Jewry in Germany.

ITEM 3: BOYCOTT PROMOTION

The action committees are to immediately promote the boycott by advertising and education. Tenet: "No good German still buys from a Jew or accepts goods from a Jew and those who endorse him." The boycott must be universal. It will be undertaken by all of our Volk and must strike Jewry in its most vulnerable place.

ITEM 4: THE CENTRAL LEADERSHIP: P.G. STREICHER

In doubtful cases, boycotting such businesses shall be avoided until other instructions are forthcoming from the Central Committee in Munich. The chairman for the Central Committee is Party Gauleiter Julius Streicher.

ITEM 5: NEWSPAPER MONITORING

The action committees will monitor newspapers most rigorously to determine how extensively they are involved in the education of the German people against the Jewish atrocity propaganda in foreign countries. If newspapers do not participate, or only in limited ways, it is to be assured that they will be removed immediately from every German home. No German man and no German business shall put ads into those papers! These newspapers must be met with public disdain, as they are written for Jewish racial comrades and not for the German people.

ITEM 6: BOYCOTT AS A MEASURE TO PROTECT LABOR

The action committees, in correlation with the administrative organization branches of the party, must carry the education campaign into businesses, and especially to the German workers. The worker must be informed about the consequences generated by this Jewish atrocity propaganda for him and his job. It must be explained to him why the national boycott is necessary as a defense measure to protect German jobs.

ITEM 7: ACTION COMMITTEES TO REACH ALL THE WAY TO THE MOST REMOTE VILLAGES

The action committees must be propelled into the smallest farming villages to affect especially the Jewish merchant. Fundamentally, it always must be emphasized that this is a defensive action forced upon us.

ITEM 8: THE BOYCOTT STARTS APRIL 1

The boycott does not start in a scattered way but strikes promptly. For this reason, all preparations are to be made immediately. Ordinances are going forth to the *Sturmabteilung* (SA)[1] and *Schutz-Staffel* (SS)[2] that from the moment the boycott begins, the population is to be warned by guards against entering Jewish stores. The start of the boycott is to be announced on billboards, by the press and with leaflets etc. The boycott starts exactly at 10 o'clock in the morning on Saturday, April 1. It will continue as long as no announcement from the party leader-

ship commands it to be revoked.

ITEM 9: MASS DEMAND FOR A QUOTA SYSTEM

The action committees must organize immediately in tens of thousands of mass meetings, reaching all the way into the smallest villages, the demand for launching a "relative number" employment principle for Jews in all occupations in accord with their relative number in our population. To heighten the impact, this requirement is at first limited to three spheres: 1) German middle schools and high schools; 2) physicians; and 3) lawyers.

ITEM 10: EDUCATING ABROAD

The action committees further have the responsibility to make sure that every German with a connection to a foreign country utilizes this relationship to broadcast in letters, telegrams and telephone calls the truth, making it clear that there is peace and order in Germany, that the German people desire nothing more ardently than to live in harmony, attend to their work and to be at peace with the rest of the world. It must be made clear that the battle against the atrocious Jewish hate propaganda is purely defensive.

ITEM 11:

Theresa Wettstein is a U.S. citizen who grew up in Germany and lives on the West Coast. She has a degree in liberal arts and has translated business documents for various U.S. companies.

COMPOSURE, DISCIPLINE & NO VIOLENCE

The action committees are responsible for ensuring that this whole effort proceeds in the most peaceful way and with the greatest discipline. Don't even hurt as much as a hair on a Jew's head! We will defeat their provocations with the far-reaching impact of these given measures!

More than ever before, it is important that the whole party stands behind its leadership in absolute obedience, as one man. National Socialists, you have achieved the miracle of bringing down the "November State" with just one strike. Surely you will accomplish this second assignment just the same!

This, international Jewry shall know: The government of the national revolution is not operating in a vacuum. It is the representative of the workings of the German people. Whoever attacks the government, attacks Germany! Whoever defames it, defames the nation! Whoever fights against it, has declared war on 65 million! We have dealt with the Marxist instigators in Germany. They will not bring us to our knees, even as they now continue their treason from foreign countries.

National Socialists! Saturday, exactly at 10 in the morning, Jewry shall know upon whom they have declared war! ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The *Sturmabteilung* ("Storm Detachment"), also known as the Brownshirts, was Germany's well-organized citizen militia.

2 *Schutz-staffel* ("Protection squadron"): Hitler's volunteer security militia.

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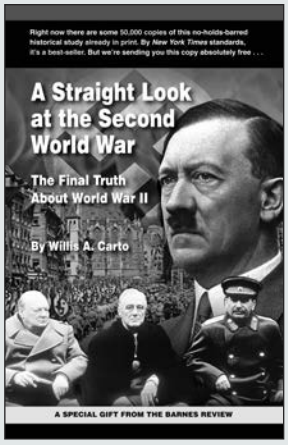
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Air Terrorism in World War II

- Adolf Hitler's efforts to stop the bombing of civilian targets were rebuffed
- British decision to target civilians ends 250 years of "civilized" warfare

ONE OF THE HISTORICAL TRUTHS the media has sought most zealously to conceal is that the World War II "crusaders for democracy" were the inventors and almost exclusive promoters of aerial bombardment against civilian populations. But who among the Allies was the great proponents of these horrible atrocities?

By Joaquin Bochaca
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

Much has been said about the German air raids on London and Coventry. The bombardments of Coventry, especially, were very intensive. But they were directed against the industries of the city, and not against the Cathedral of Saint Michel, as British propagandists vociferously claimed.

The cathedral was hit by several bombs, true—but the fact remains that it was hit in a night bombing, and in Coventry the factories were located in the city itself and not in the suburbs. Coventry was bombed because it had factories that made aircraft engines, locomotives, telecommunication equipment and all kinds of power tools and military equipment.[1]

As for London, besides its industries and its headquarters, it has a huge port and dockyards. Therefore London and Coventry, as well as Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds and other cities that were also bombed were undoubtedly military targets. But we had better address the issue from the beginning, long before the war started.

On Feb. 18, 1932 (that is, a year before Adolf Hitler came to power), Germany presented to the Conference on Disarmament, which was meeting in Geneva, a proposal aimed at the suppression of combat aviation. The British delegate pledged to "study the issue." While it was still being "studied," Lord Baldwin, the prime minister, declared on Nov. 10, 1932, in the House of Commons: "I have said every city within reach of an airport may be bombed. The only defense is offense—that is, we have to kill more women and children than the enemy kills of ours, if we want to protect ourselves."

Finally, on March 16, 1933, England presented a proposal to the Conference on Disarmament—the MacDonald Plan—of which Article 34 said: "The high contracting parties accept the total abolition of bombing from the air (except for law enforcement needs in certain remote regions)." The parenthetical, as we will see, was prophetic.

The German delegation (note that Hitler was now in power) proposed the following amendment: "The words in parentheses from 'except' to 'regions' should be crossed out and the following words added: 'And the prohibition of all preparation for such bombardment.'"

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The Spanish representative, the noted liberal Salvador de Madariaga, said, "The British proposal dealing with air combat is highly inadequate."

Anthony Eden, the British representative, defended the British position, saying: "It does not take a Jules Verne to imagine a terrible war in which the frontline trenches will be the least exposed positions and the houses of civilians the most exposed."

For two years the German government made significant efforts to reach an agreement with other states to exclude air warfare as an offensive tactic against open cities and civilians. Hitler, in the Reichstag session of May 21, 1935, even proposed the abolition of air weapons altogether. The proposal was presented at the Conference of Disarmament and rejected by the English and French representatives. A new proposal was made by the German government directly to the British government on March 31, 1936, aiming at the humanization of war.

The bombing of Dresden, Germany, by RAF bombers, from Feb. 13-15, 1945, stands as one of the worst war crimes in the annals of history. According to a U.S. Air Force report, written in 1953 and kept secret until 1978: "In four raids between 13 and 15 February 1945, 722 heavy bombers of the British Royal Air Force and 527 of the United States Army Air Forces dropped more than 3,900 tons of high-explosive bombs and incendiary devices on the city." Mainstream sources still prefer to claim that "only" 25,000 inhabitants of the city (one that held no significant military significance) were killed. But the true death toll was much higher. *Stars & Stripes* magazine reported in 1945 that its writers believed as many as 300,000 died there. The true death toll may never be known as the city's population had massively swollen with the addition of hundreds of thousands of refugees seeking safety in the city.

Article 13 specifically called for:

1. Prohibition of the release of gas bombs, chemical weapons and incendiaries.

2. Prohibition of dropping bombs of all kinds on open populations that shall be found outside the range of the heavy artillery of the battlefronts.

3. Prohibition of firing with long-range guns on cities more than 20 kilometers outside a combat zone.

4. Prohibition and abolition of extra-heavy artillery.

Berlin also declared itself ready to accede to any regulation of this kind, as long as it was internationally accepted. London did not reply directly to this German memorandum, but on Feb. 14, 1938, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons that, "His majesty's government is not willing to limit the activity of its air force."

The delegation of the Netherlands in Paris urged the French government to accept all or part of the German memorandum of March 31, 1936, and put pressure on the British to do the same, but the Dutch suggestion was not even taken into consideration.

The very day that war broke out with Poland, Hitler said in his speech to the Reichstag: "I do not want to wage war against women and children. I have ordered our air force to limit its attacks to military objectives."

And at the Polish Embassy in Berlin, as passports were being given to members of the Polish consular corps who were returning to their country armed with diplomatic immunity, they were given a note that stated:

> The air combat forces have been ordered to confine their operations in Poland to military objectives. The continuance of this order naturally assumes that Polish air forces abide by the same rule. If this were not to occur, the Germans would immediately employ the most forceful reprisals.

On Sept. 6, British Secretary of State Richard Austen (Rab) Butler said in the House of Commons: "It seems clear the Germans, in their air strikes, are generally hitting military objectives and are not directing their attacks against the civilian population."

This was confirmed by Gen. Paul Armengaud, French military attaché in Poland, who, in a report to his government, wrote: "The Luftwaffe has not attacked civilians. I must stress that the German air force has acted in accordance with the laws of war[2], has attacked only military targets, and if there have occasionally been deaths and injuries among the civilian population, it has been because they were in the vicinity of these military objectives. It is important that this be known in France and England in order to avoid retaliatory strikes where there is no reason for retaliation, and in order not to trigger a total air war on our part."

On Oct. 6, 1939, Hitler delivered a speech in the Reichstag in which he advocated that the war should be conducted in the most humane way possible. Among other things, he said in this regard:

> Just as the Geneva Convention succeeded, at least as far as civilized countries are concerned, in prohibiting the killing of the wounded, mistreatment of prisoners

BOMBING VINDICATED

A FASCINATING PIECE OF HISTORY FROM TBR

A Survey of Recent Developments by This Leading Authority on Air Warfare, 1944

By J.M. Spaight. Published in 1944 by a former British principal secretary of the Air Ministry as a response to increasing discontent in Britain with the Allied bombing of German cities, this book set out to justify the saturation bombing of civilians. Reflecting official British government policy, it states clearly that the idea to "saturate bomb" civilian targets was initiated by the British in May 1940, and that Hitler opposed this concept and refused to retaliate for months while German cities were bombed, hoping that "Churchill would come to his senses." This belief is dismissed as "stupid" by Spaight, who went on to describe as "pacifists" and "socialists" those Britons who objected to the bombing of civilians. Spaight said the "Teutonic mind" never even considered such a policy, and instead viewed an air force merely as a tool to "blast open" a path for attacking armies. This is a shocking reminder of the horror of war which provides a fascinating insight into the brutal psychology of the time. An exact reproduction of the wartime original. Softcover, 135 pages, #653, ***$13*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See page 64 to order.

and making war against non-participants in the conflict, and just as it was possible for this prohibition to be generally respected in the course of time, it should be possible to regulate the use of air weaponry, the employment of gas, submarines etc, so that war would lose its terrible character of a combat against women and children, and in general against those outside itself. The institution of certain procedures would lead to the elimination of weapons that would then in turn become superfluous.

But these words were ignored.

The first bombing of World War II was carried out by English fighter jets that dropped bombs on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven on Sept. 5, 1939. During September and October 1939 the RAF flew over Belgian, Dutch and Danish territory numerous times to carry out observation flights over Germany, but without dropping bombs. Neither did the Luftwaffe bomb English or French territory.

On Nov. 27, at the session of the Supreme War Council in London, Chamberlain proposed bombing, without further ado, the Ruhr region. But French Prime Minister Édouard Daladier objected, arguing that it would be impossible to bomb factories without hitting workers, i.e., non-combatants. However, England decided to ignore the objections of France, and initiated bombings. The bombings were directed against the towns of Wilhelmshaven, Vechta, Heligoland, Sylt, Borkum, Juist and Amrum, that is, ports of northern Germany. In contrast to this attitude, the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announced on Jan. 25, 1940, the limitation of the air war to military targets and areas of combat (for France) and air strikes against ground targets in the metropolis, including ports (with England).

On Jan. 30, 1940, Hitler said in his speech at the Sportpalast in Berlin:

> The nation to which England gave its guarantee [Poland] has been wiped off the map in 18 days, without the guarantee having been honored. With this, the first phase of this conflict has ended. Now begins the second. Mr. Churchill already burns with impatience for the second phase.
>
> Through his agents, and also personally, he has expressed his hopes that a war of bombs will finally begin. And he says that, naturally, this war will not stop at women and children. When has England protected women and children? All blockades are nothing but war against women and children. The war against the Boers was nothing but a war against women and children.[3]

Destruction of German Metropolitan Centers According to British Data

City	% of City Destroyed
Berlin	33%
Cologne	61%
Dortmund	54%
Dresden	59%
Duesseldorf	64%
Essen	50%
Frankfurt	52%
Hamburg	75%
Leipzig	20%
Munich	42%
Bochum	83%
Bremen	60%
Chemnitz	41%
Dessau	61%
Duisburg	48%
Hagen	67%
Hannover	60%
Kassel	69%
Kiel	50%
Mainz	80%
Magdeburg	41%
Mannheim	64%
Nuremberg	51%
Stettin	53%
Stuttgart	46%

Photo at top: Hamburg in ruins.

Let us note: Churchill had obviously not said he would make a war against women and children. At least, he had not said so explicitly. But what he had done was to advocate the extension of the air war and the naval blockade and even dropping incendiary bombs on farms, and this was, indirectly at least, making war on non-combatants, that is, women, children and the elderly.

"The world's largest newspapers concealed the fact that it was the Royal Air Force that had begun the terror bombing against German civilians."

And the British air strikes continued. On April 14, Haide and Wenningstedt were bombarded, despite the absence of any military objective there. After starting the air war, now the RAF began its air terrorism. It was at first a limited terrorism, a few planes dropping bombs on villages and small towns. All this, possibly, happened at the initiative of some subordinate commanders. It is known that Chamberlain opposed actions of the RAF against non-military targets.

But when Chamberlain fell—resigned or was dismissed—and Winston Churchill was installed in power, the real struggle to the death against the hapless civilian population began.

This is a fact that no massive worldwide propaganda can ever completely conceal, despite the tremendous efforts that have been made to that end. Churchill, in fact, was appointed prime minister on May 10, 1940, and on May 11, the RAF was ordered to fly at high altitude over the battlefront—in the midst of an all-out German offensive in Belgium, Holland and France—and to drop their bombs on German cities completely devoid of strategic and military interest, and consequently with no anti-aircraft protection.

On that day, the city of Freiburg, far distant from the areas of military operations, and without a single industry remotely related to war, was bombed by the British Royal Air Force.

Fifty-three civilians, including 25 children who were playing in a public garden, were killed and another 151 civilians were wounded. Mr. Edward Taylor, of the American Red Cross, reported this information in *The New York Times*[4].

The secretary of the British Air Ministry, J.M. Spaight, certified that it was England who initiated the bombing of civilians, and he was proud of it:

> We began to bomb the German cities before the enemy proceeded to do the same to ours.
>
> This is a historical fact that must be publicly admitted.
>
> But as we had doubts about possible psychological effects of the diversionary propaganda that it was we who had started the strategic bombing offensive, we refrained from giving the publicity it deserved to our great decision of May 11, 1940. Surely this was a mistake. It was a splendid decision."[5]

To Mr. Spaight, who invented the word "strategic" to describe the air terrorism of bombing civilian populations, it was a "splendid decision." He did justice to his countrymen in keeping secret the fact that the RAF was the initiator of this dirty form of combat, realizing that the public would abhor it, but he emphasized that, in any case, it was a "splendid decision." [See more about this in the book *Bombing Vindicated: A Survey of Recent Developments by This Leading Authority on Air Warfare, 1944* by J.M. Spaight. Published in 1944 by the British principal secretary of the Air Ministry as a response to increasing discontent in Britain with the Allied bombing of German cities, the book set out to justify the saturation bombing of civilians. From TBR, softcover, 135 pages, #653, $13.—Ed.]

F.J.P. Veale, an English writer specializing in military issues, writes:

> That historic night the great British Whitley bombers, instead of attacking the German troops at the front, were deployed against the enemy's home front. It was an epoch-making event, because it was the first deliberate breach of the fundamental rule of civilized war: that you should carry out hostilities only against the fighting forces of the enemy. . . . Unbeknownst to the crew of the 18 bombers, they were turning a great page of history. Their flight marked the end of an era that had lasted two and a half centuries."[6]

J.F.C. Fuller, one of the best British military critics of this time, for his part, wrote:

> Churchill, despite being the supreme commander of British armed forces, could not act as a military dictator, but he overcame this difficulty by directing a private war with formations of RAF bombers, a kind of private army of his own. On May 11, 1940 he ordered them to bomb the city of Freiburg. But Hitler did not strike back, al-

though there could be no doubt that these attacks against Freiburg and other German cities would eventually force him in his turn to go on the attack.[7]

The Germans, of course, protested against the terrorism from the air. After several months of continuous attacks on German cities that lacked even the slightest military importance, German military authorities threatened to carry out reprisals against the English. But the bombing did not stop, and victims among the German civilian population began to be counted by the thousands.

There can be no reasonable doubt: The adoption of air terrorism by England had no other object than to provoke German reprisals, inflaming, by this means, the British people—still almost unanimously reluctant to put at risk the fate of the empire for reasons as trivial and alien to their interests as "Danzig," "democracy," "the western borders of Poland" etc.

Therefore the great newspapers—controlled in England as in the rest of the world, by international finance—concealed the fact that it was the RAF that had begun the terror bombing against civilians. When Hitler, at last, after the bombing of a Berlin suburb, ordered bombing reprisals against London on Sept. 7, it can be said that Churchill had attained his objective. The controlled press—which had maintained a deafening silence on the raids against German civilians—raised a tremendous uproar when commenting on the attack of the Luftwaffe against London, presenting it as a treacherous and unprovoked attack against the civilian population of England. The British public, hitherto reluctant to take the war against Germany seriously, flew into a rage and backed their government. Churchill's goal had been reached.

Sir Thomas Elmhirst, air vice marshal, later claimed that Hitler "was furious at the first night bombing raid by the RAF against a suburb of Berlin on August 27, 1940, and ordered Luftwaffe bombers to carry out reprisals against targets in London. The bombing of the university town of Heidelberg was grounds for the attack on London on Sept. 7."[8]

Here is the testimony of Spaight, whom we have quoted previously: "Hitler began to respond to the bombing of cities more than three months after the RAF had initiated them, and he was always ready, at any time, to suspend that kind of warfare. Of course, Hitler did not want to continue the mutual bombardment."[9]

Sir Arthur Harris, air marshal and one of the godfathers of what was euphemistically termed "strategic bombing"—which he considered modern, while he considered the German air warfare system, limited to exclusively military targets, outdated—confirms that the Germans were virtually dragged into that kind of terrorist warfare by the Royal Air Force.[10]

Thus began what would be called the "Battle of Britain": the German response to British terrorist bombings, and their attack on British industry. The verb "Coventrize" became fashionable and, in fact, as we have said, Coventry suffered tremendous bombing attacks, as did London and other British industrial cities. But still the German attacks were, in general, directed against military or paramilitary targets.

There were, for example, no bombings of Oxford, Eton and Cambridge, but there were of Heidelberg and Halle by the RAF. These are incontrovertible facts that no propagandist has ever been able to dodge.

At any rate, in regard to the bombings in Germany, Churchill himself confessed to approving of them in his *Memoirs*, which were the object of exaggerated praise by the English press. Furthermore, the German attacks began on Sept. 7, that is, almost four months after the attacks by the RAF terrorists against civilian targets in Freiburg.

"Haide and Wenningstedt were bombarded, despite the absence of any military objective. The British war of air terrorism had begun."

The previously quoted English historian Veale commented:

> One of the biggest triumphs of modern emotional engineering is that in spite of the obviousness of the facts, which could not be masked or twisted in any way, the British public, throughout the period of the Blitzkrieg of 1940 and 1941, remained convinced that the responsibility for the suffering they were experiencing fell on the German leaders.[11]

And another prominent figure in British aviation, one of the co-authors of the so-called strategic bombing, Spaight,

acknowledged that "there is abundant evidence that Hitler was strongly opposed to air terrorism," and refused to permit it.[12]

But there are still more testimonies from both Brits and Americans in this regard. Anthony Eden said in the Conservative Party's annual conference, held in London on May 20, 1943: "We know what Germany needs: not night or day attacks, but attacks night and day, continuous, uninterrupted, hour after hour."

"We know what Germany needs: not night or day attacks, but attacks night and day, continuous, uninterrupted, hour after hour." —Anthony Eden

Gen. Arnold, supreme commander of the U.S. air forces during World War II, told a representative of the United Press on Dec. 14, 1943: "Every city and every village in Germany will be reached by our bombing. Germany can now anticipate that the number of homeless will increase steadily and that the supply of everything necessary for the lives of its population will become more difficult." Arnold added, on March 14, 1944: "We can lay carpets of bombs in Germany! That's the best way to break the morale of a people; it produces confusion in a community and contributes to the destruction of a city more than hitting a [military] target. . . ."[13]

General—later marshal—Montgomery said: "I think one of the great things that really matters is to bomb Germany. I bomb a city each afternoon and am waiting to see how long they can hold out."[14]

Gen. I.C. Eaker, commander in chief of the U.S. air forces in Europe, said in an interview published in 1942: "We have enough planes to destroy Germany. German workers need houses to live in. On the other hand, no one will want to work underground, knowing that in his absence his home could be destroyed and his family perish."[15]

Brendan Bracken, member of the English War Cabinet and head of the Conservative Party, said: "Our plans are: Bomb Germany by all means at our disposal; exterminate by fire and mercilessly destroy the people responsible for the present war. I said, and I repeat: without mercy."[16]

The lord mayor of London, Philip Cribbles, told Reuters news service: "Wasting time in conferences on the application of certain articles of international law, in which it is stated that children under 16 and men and women over 70 should be protected from war, constitutes a criminal obtuseness."[17]

Air Vice-Marshal Saundby, formerly an RAF pilot in World War I, stated: "In the German cities that have been attacked, nearly 25% of the built-up areas have been devastated. The number of buildings destroyed runs into the millions. In the ruins of Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Cologne and other cities it is not possible to lead a civilized life, as we understand it."[18]

As you can see, in these declarations by British notables and Americans there is an obvious self-complacency regarding the conduct of the Western democracies in their war of air terrorism against the civilian populations of their adversaries, that is: first Germany, then Italy and afterward all of occupied Europe. Not only do they recognize that they themselves were the pioneers of this type of warfare against civilian populations, but they are even proud of it.

Walter Lippmann, aka Lipschitz, a Zionist icon of American journalists, a man with more real influence than many ministers and distinguished members of Roosevelt's Brain Trust, wrote in one article: "We should be ashamed of ourselves and our cause, if we could not look with a clear conscience on our moral responsibility in the destruction of German cities."[19]

And Hugh Baillie, Labour MP, hammered it home, saying: "One after another the big German cities have been reduced to dust. The homes of workers, which are considered military objectives, have been converted into huge piles of rubble. The workers themselves thus become fugitives. Included in the calculations of the present air offensive is the fact that the German workers are thrown into the street as fugitives."[20]

Here is what an editorial in one of the most-read American newspapers said, in late 1943: "Nobody believes the claims of purely industrial damage by our air raids and those of the RAF over Germany. When our bombers take flight, our people shake their heads and hope it means the early termination of the war. After all, it is preferable that the killings are taking place in Germany."[21]

Let us turn now to *Newsweek*, once a premier American news weekly, referring to the terroristic air attack on Berlin, Nov. 22, 1943: "As in Hamburg, probably many shelters became furnaces. From one end of the city to the other, there lie in ruins the monuments in which so much

German history was embodied."[22]

And we close this, we believe, definitive exhibit of testimony by the opposition with the opinion of Raymond Clapper, the dean of American war correspondents:

> The terror and brutality of the air war are one of its best aspects. We finally have the means to render cities uninhabitable, and sow—why not openly admit it?—destruction over neighborhoods full of living people. We have reached the point now where war has become so awful for the civilian population, that perhaps someday its lack of sense will become apparent."[23]

It is irrefutable history: Western democracies in the prewar period, stubbornly opposed any concession, even theoretical, to aerial disarmament. If they signed the Hague Convention on aerial warfare, which expressly prohibits the use of Douhet's tactics, it is because they had no moral possibility of avoiding it.[24] But then, in practice, they returned to that system of combat, which is not only unfair, uncivilized and criminal, breaking the barriers which for centuries had been maintained between combatants and citizens, it is also inefficient from a purely military point of view, because at the height of the terror bombing of Germany, industrial and military production in the Reich reached its peak.

The air terrorism had initially no other aim than to provoke German reprisals—which did eventually occur, in fact, but at a hundred times lower virulence, as Churchill himself acknowledged—in order to motivate a reluctant public's participation in a war foreign to their real national interests.

Subsequently other reasons were added to the first: specifically, the messianic revenge of Zionism against German National Socialism and ultimately against Germany. No less than Winston Churchill acknowledged in his *Memoirs* that Lord Cherwell was the instigator of the terror bombing against Germany. Who was Lord Cherwell? He was really Professor Lindemann, a Jew who had emigrated from Germany in 1935. This noble lord was the president of the "Bomber Command," and despite his civilian status he had authority over professionals such as Bomber Harris and Spaight, and ultimately was subordinate, officially, only to Churchill.

His private secretary, David Bensussa-Butt, also Jewish and Professor Solomon Zuckerman scientifically studied the effects the bombing had on civilian populations. In the report of Lindemann, on which Bensussa and Zuckerman collaborated, a series of massive bombings was prescribed "for paralyzing the morale of the enemy, to be directed against working-class areas of the 58 German cities whose populations exceed 100,000 inhabitants. . . . Each bomber will release 40 tons of bombs. If they fall in inhabited areas they will result in the loss of some 4,000 dwellings—[an estimated] 8,000 people."[25]

The immediate consequence of this dismal report was the directive of the Air General Staff, approved personally by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Here's what Churchill said: "Reference: Directive on new bombings. I suppose it has become abundantly clear that the objectives should be built-up areas and not, for example, docks or factories. This, if not sufficiently clear, must be clearly understood once and for all."[26]

Noted author and scientist Charles Snow published in London in 1961, the book *Science and Government*, which states: "The Lindemann Plan was adopted under the combined pressure of the heads of British aviation and, of course, the half-Jews so powerful at that time in the government."

"The terror and brutality of the air war are two of its best aspects. We finally have the means to render cities uninhabitable, and sow . . . destruction over neighborhoods full of living people."

Official recognition of the terrorist nature of Allied bombing took place in 1953, when "HM [Her Majesty's] Stationery Service" published the first volume of a work entitled *The RAF 1939-1945*, a book presented as an official publication, read and approved by the Historical Section of the Air Ministry in the UK. The author, Richard Dennis, says frankly that the destruction of industrial plants was no more than a secondary aim of the air strikes against Germany, attacks that began in May 1940. The main purpose of these raids was to induce the Germans to carry out similar retaliatory raids against England.

Such raids would provoke an intense indignation in England against Germany, and so create the war psychosis

Left, an elderly woman stands in front of the bodies of German school children killed in Cologne, Germany by an Allied bombing raid. Above, German orphans, hauling their worldly goods, make their way through rubble in Frankfurt after an attack by Allied bombers on civilian sectors of the city.

essential in modern warfare. Richard Dennis concludes bluntly: "The air attacks against the Ruhr were only a disguised means of inducing the Germans to carry out the London bombing."

In 1961, HM Stationery Office acknowledged for the second time the terrorist nature of aviation in World War II in its publication *The Strategic Air Offensive*.

We believe we need provide no more arguments in favor of the proven theory that it was the English, later enthusiastically seconded by the Americans and Russians, who were the initiators and almost exclusive practitioners of air terrorism. Churchill's hatred—or that of the Powers That Be who controlled the British prime minister—against Germany was so strong that he did not hesitate to violate the most basic humanitarian feelings in the conduct of the war. It is Churchill himself who, with supreme casualness, wrote in his *Memoirs*: "I gave instructions to the War Cabinet that all German air ambulances were to be shot down or forced down by our fighters." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. VI, 678.

2 In spite of the English obstructionism in this matter, the Hague Convention had banned the bombing of civilian populations. All powers of the first or second order ratified the convention, the only exception being the USSR.

3 Even though Chamberlain was still, temporarily, in power, Hitler was aware that the soul of the war crowd in England was Churchill, and therefore referred to him. The facts prove the Fuehrer was right.

4 *The New York Times*, May 13, 1940.

5 J.M. Spaight, *Bombing Vindicated.*

6 F.J.P. Veale, *The Crime of Nuremberg.*

7 J.F.C. Fuller, *The Conduct of War.*

8 Thomas Elmhirst, *The German Air Force.*

9 J.M. Spaight, *Bombing Vindicated.*

10 Sir Arthur Harris, *Bomber Offensive.*

11 F.J.P. Veale, *The Crime of Nuremberg.*

12 J.M. Spaight, *The Phantom of Douhet.*

13 *Chicago Sun*, March 14, 1944.

14 *Daily Mail*, London, Dec. 28, 1943.

15 *Daily Mail*, London, Sept. 22, 1942.

16 Statement to the press of Quebec, Aug. 19, 1943.

17 Reuters, Sept. 11, 1943.

18 *Exchange*, London, Dec. 15, 1943.

19 *Sunday Times*, Jan. 2, 1944.

20 *Daily Mirror*, London, Dec. 25, 1944.

21 *New Statesman and Nation*, Dec. 4, 1943.

22 *Newsweek*, New York, Dec. 6, 1943.

23 *New York World Telegram*, May 12, 1943.

24 Douhet was an Italian aviator who, before anyone, advocated the terrorist bombing of civilian populations to force the enemy to capitulate.

25 David Irving, *The Destruction of Dresden*, 44.

26 *Ibid.*, 45-46.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Books & Videos on Adolf Hitler

BOOKS

Mein Kampf

[My Struggle] By Adolf Hitler. Written while the author was jailed in Germany's Landsberg Prison, this book needs no introduction. Although available through bookstores, TBR Book Club has decided to include it on its own book list. To understand Hitler, one must read this amazing book. Quality hardcover, #123, 384 pages, *$27.*

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Liberal democracy's deadliest enemy, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany into an authoritarian, National Socialist state advocating sovereignty of nations, advancement of labor, preservation of the white race and commerce based on exchange of wares. Hitler tackled his nation's bankruptcy, massive unemployment, Communist subversion and foreign domination. His programs restored German prosperity and independence in three years. Penetrating the shroud of vilification draping Hitler, the author draws on many disparate sources to describe what Hitler did and why. Can it be done again? Softcover, 293 pages, #646, *$15.*

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Hans Baur, chief pilot and friend to Adolf Hitler, was a World War I flying ace, pioneer mail pilot, Lufthansa flight captain, companion to the Fuehrer in the Berlin bunker and the victim of barbaric treatment for 10 years by the Soviets after World War II. His autobiography is an amazing adventure story told honestly and forthrightly without exaggeration or embellishment. It was Baur's wish to tell the tale of his experiences at Hitler's side so history could judge for itself the "real Adolf Hitler." Very difficult to find book. Hardback, 230 pages, 75 rare photos, #453, *$25.*

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The Sot & the Soviet:

The Plot by Churchill & Stalin to Divide Up Scandinavia and Encircle, Destroy Germany

TBR READERS, BEING MORE INTELLIGENT THAN MOST AMERICANS, know that Josef Stalin was a duplicitous and self-serving "ally" in World War II. Still, a belief exists in certain Revisionist quarters that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was somehow less of a monster. In the following piece, translator Peter Strahl exposes the secret plot between the Soviet Union's Stalin and Britain's Churchill to divvy Scandinavia up amongst the "Allies": The Soviet Union would be allowed to invade and occupy Finland as long as the Brits would be allowed to subjugate Norway and Sweden without resistance from the USSR, even going so far as to suggest that military troops from Norway and Sweden might have to be interned if they fought back.

By Peter Strahl

INTRODUCTION

Josef Vissarionovich Stalin initiated World War II, and no other. That is the premise the renowned German historian Dr. Joachim Hoffmann put forth in his seminal work *Stalin's War of Extermination, 1941-1945*. On Aug. 19, 1939, "Stalin ordered a surprise attack against the Japanese 6th Army at Khalkhin Gol."[1] But all wars are prepared, and this one no less than others. Already in July 1925, Stalin had announced his long-term plans to provoke war in Western Europe among the capitalist powers, and to use that war to advance Bolshevik world conquest. As early as 1939, it was known that the Soviet leader also sought to expand the conflict throughout East Asia.[2]

Of far more importance, however, was a secret meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee, along with Russian members of the Communist International (Comintern), on Aug. 19, 1939, four days *before* the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was signed on Aug. 23, 1939.

In this meeting, Stalin declared openly his calculation that the proposed non-aggression treaty would encourage Germany to attack Poland, provoking general war on the western European continent. The USSR would allow the Western powers to expend themselves, only to enter at an opportune moment and conquer every nation between the Ukraine and the Atlantic Ocean with superior Soviet manpower and weaponry.[3]

But as if Hoffmann's scholarly research were not enough to prove Soviet treachery and double-dealing—far from the ridiculous caricature of lovable "Uncle Joe" Stalin, promoted by Communist sympathizer Franklin D. Roosevelt—there is more. Finnish historian Erkki Hautamaki revealed documentation in 2004 of a heretofore secret agreement between then-First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin, preserved for posterity by the WWII leader of Finland, Marshal Carl Gustav Freiherr von Mannerheim.[4] The agreement was reached on Oct. 15, 1939, barely six weeks after Germany's entry

into Poland. The intrepid Finn's research demonstrates clearly that there was never any "peaceful intent" on the part of Stalin and the Bolsheviks, contrary to the mythology propagated by court historians. Rather, the explicit intent of Churchill and Stalin was to encircle and completely destroy Germany and the German people, once and for all. Completing Hoffmann's heroic research, Hautamaki elucidates the previously unknown plot, hatched by the two protagonists of Anglo-American Zionism and Judeo-Soviet Communism, to invade and occupy not only the Baltic states, but all of Scandinavia, as well.

Many thanks to our friends at *Historische Tatsachen*, who introduced Hautamaki's work to the rest of the West.[5] As far as we know, this is the first time that this information has been made available in English.

* * *

When the Soviet Union invaded Finland on Nov. 30, 1939, the world expressed outrage. But with all eyes fixed on the supposed mortal enemy, Germany, the Baltic nation was abandoned to fend for itself. What was not publicly known at the time—and only in recent years came to light at all—is that the Communist effort to annex Finland was part of a cruel and vicious plot, secretly hatched by Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin.

The goal was not merely the encirclement and destruction of Germany through implementation of Churchill's old Great War strategy of controlling the Nordic and Baltic regions ("Front N"). The secret agreement conceded large parts of eastern and northeastern Europe to Soviet Communist domination, right up to the border with Germany.[6] Through the pact, Churchill also hoped to gain control for Great Britain of critical mineral ore and shipping lanes in Scandinavia—with or without the consent of the Finns, Norwegians and Swedes.

In total disregard of the sovereignty of the "lesser nations" and international law, Churchill and Stalin sought to establish fronts for a coordinated attack on Germany in the summer of 1940, from west, north, east and, if possible, even from Greece and Yugoslavia to the south. It is true that the Western allies had offered "military assistance" to already-beleaguered Finland. But, as Erkki Hautamaki states: "The military help (expeditionary forces),

According to a recent report from the BBC, the relationship between Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin was strained until an all-night drinking session in Moscow in 1942. The account of the meeting said the men enjoyed "food of all kinds . . . and innumerable bottles [of alcohol]" with Churchill "complaining of a slight headache" about one in the morning.

British Declaration Regarding the Anglo-Soviet Pact

The original text of the Churchill-Stalin Pact of Oct. 15, 1939, has never been found. The following is the British declaration detailing the military implementation of that Anglo-Soviet agreement, sent by Winston Churchill to Josef Stalin on Feb. 8, 1940.

Authored by Winston Churchill

The Admiralty hereby provides a declaration of military readiness for the implementation of the military measures agreed to on Oct. 15, 1939, and the war plan signed and sent by Mr. Stalin on Jan. 28, 1940, as follows:

When the Soviet Union communicates that Finland in its entirety has been occupied [and] that Finland's bays and coastlands, together with the islands, are occupied before May 15, 1940, the Admiralty has prepared that troops of marines and land units will

See "THE STALIN-CHURCHILL SCHEME," page 28

promised by the Western powers to Finland during the Winter War of 1939-40, was merely a cynical pretext, crafted to carry out the occupation of Norway and Sweden, and to take possession of Swedish ore deposits. Above all, however, it had the goal of building up contact with the Red Army and of forcing [Adolf] Hitler to take countermeasures."[7]

Apparently, the roots of these plans against Germany reach back to the beginning of the 1930s, although not known in Finland at the time. It is certain, however, that Marshal Carl Gustaf Emil von Mannerheim learned of the Churchill-Stalin Pact immediately after it was concluded on Oct. 15, 1939. Uncertain is the exact path by which the information reached the Finnish government.

One story proffered is that a childhood friend of Mannerheim, serving in the Red Army, managed to smuggle the contents of the agreement unnoticed over the border to Finland. Another explanation is that a Soviet courier flight from London was somehow intercepted over the Baltic Sea and the documents then photographed. In this account, either the Soviets did not learn of what happened, or they chose to remain silent about it. This second account seems more likely to be deliberate disinformation, intended to protect the Finnish secret agent or agents involved.

Nevertheless, it seems certain that both Mannerheim and Hitler learned of the Churchill-Stalin Pact, even if from independent sources and at somewhat different times. Indeed, the response of the German Reich to the outbreak of the Soviet-Finnish War in November 1939 was such as to suggest that the National Socialist government saw right through everything intended by the Soviet invasion of Finland and the UK-USSR agreement, their consequences for Scandinavia, and the mortal danger for Germany.

Because of this grave peril to the Fatherland, the Germans were in no position to issue an ultimatum to the Stalinist aggressors. But they did all they could diplomatically to hinder the Allies' schemes—and with significant success. The Soviets did not occupy all of Finland, and Marshal von Mannerheim refused the military "assistance" offered by Britain and France. Mannerheim also rightly recognized the danger to Finland, Scandinavia and the rest of Europe, when compared to the "peace" demands of the USSR, namely, the loss of certain Finnish provinces. (Well known is also the famous "Race to Narvik," in which Hitler successfully outsmarted the British northern juggernaut.)

In this regard, German-supplied information agreed with Mannerheim's sources for the Churchill-Stalin Pact and aided the marshal's decision-making.

But he considered the intelligence data so "explosive" that he kept both the text of the Oct. 15, 1939, agreement and the evidence, including maps (marked "K8/24"), locked in a special, secret dossier. Moreover, he had a number of copies made by his staff officer, Vilho Tahvanainen, in order to be certain that the information could be passed to future generations.

After 1945, Finland remained in a dependent state relative to the USSR. It is likely for this reason that Marshal von Mannerheim did not mention the Churchill-Stalin conspiracy in his military memoirs of 1939-40. Additionally, in accord with the "peace" agreement, he was required to turn over all political documents of Soviet-Finnish relations to the Stalinists. Consequently, it is only since the collapse of the Soviet Union that Mannerheim's document container, "S-32," has come to light, including Tahvanainen's copies of the proof of the treacherous Churchill-Stalin Pact.[8] [See accompanying article starting on page 25 of this issue.—Ed.]

CONCLUSION

It has been the continuing effort of The Barnes Review over two decades to "bring history into accord with the facts." To this day, the "court historians" continue to perpetuate the myth of the Nazi march to European and world conquest. Revisionists, however, have amassed a mountain of documentary evidence from official government records in a variety of countries, which proves beyond doubt that it was not Hitler, the National Socialists or Germany which wanted a new world war.

Rather, it was the governments of the four "Great Powers" of the British Empire, France, the United States and the Soviet Union, which, in the 20 years after the First World War, continued as belligerents after their opponents surrendered. And it was those Allies' desire for the utter destruction of not only Germany, but of the German people in their entirety (the meaning of "genocide")—even in the face of peaceful overtures from the National Socialists—which caused those allies to seek every possible means of inciting another deadly conflict with Germany.

The motivations for such warmongering varied from country to country. President Franklin Roosevelt "needed" a war economy to pull the U.S. out of the Great Depres-

sion, just as he "needed" the support of Zionist Jews in America. France possessed a hereditary hatred for Germany and likewise saw the latter as a threat to Grand Orient Socialism.

But, more than all others, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin were the two men who drove forward the engines of war based on two seemingly opposing ideologies, both of which existed to the benefit of a single, non-European race. Thus it was that Anglo-Zionist mercantilism and Judeo-Soviet Communism—oppressors both of the honest working man—found common cause against the only nation with the ability to prevent their designs for world domination: Germany. The forces of capitalism and Communism thus joined against the only nation of the time that had dared successfully to reject both imperialist capitalism and internationalist socialism in order to uplift the honest working man to a restored place of dignity.

The diabolical cooperation between Churchill and Stalin, which we have here presented, ought to settle the question, once and for all, as to who really bears the blood guilt for World War II. It is bad enough that those two "leaders" sought the annihilation of a peaceful land like Germany. But that small, independent nations like Finland and the other northern and eastern European countries, with their tens of millions of people, were mere cannon fodder and potential slaves for the Allied aggressors, is a true "crime against humanity." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Joachim Hoffmann, *Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945*, Theses & Dissertations Press, Capshaw, Alabama, 2001, p. 30. Available from TBR.

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 26*f*.

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 27*ff*. Nikita Khrushchev confirmed Stalin's encouragement of a war in the West, in an interview given to American journalist, Walter Lippmann which appeared in *Die Welt* in 1958. See Udo Walendy, *Truth for Germany*, published in English by The Barnes Review, 2013 ed., p. 374.

4 Erkki Hautamaki, *Finland i stormens öga* [*Finland in the Eye of the Storm*], CKM Media, 2004. The book appeared first in Swedish, and then in 2005 in Finnish.

5 "Finnland im Auge des Sturms," *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 108, pp. 6-15, from which this report is drawn.

6 In fact, the sacrifice of nearly all of Eastern Europe to the Soviets had been offered by the Western Allied powers to the Kremlin on Aug. 22, 1939, one day before the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. "It is the wish of Great Britain and France that the Red Army should march into Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania, even against the will of the East European countries." *Historische Tatsachen*, *Nr. 39*, p. 37, cited in *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 108, p. 7.

7 *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 108, pp. 11*f*.

8 It is also interesting to note that the German National Socialist government never mentioned or published the documents of the Churchill-Stalin Pact. Perhaps this was due to the fact that the German military was not yet in a position to open another war front. It may also be, as *Historische Tatsachen* suggests, that Hitler wished to protect his sources in the Soviet Union and hoped for further useful information as the war progressed. *Cf.*, *Historische Tatsachen*, No. 108, p. 13.

"Must-Reading" from TBR

Behind Communism

By Frank L. Britton. Revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the Soviet Union has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, *$20*.

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton, *The London Times* correspondent in Russia, provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union. Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's enormity, and ends with the hope that Bolshevism and Communism would be short-lived. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27*.

Did Six Million Really Die? 5th Edition

By Richard Harwood. The fifth edition of this remarkable book, first published in 1974, has now been updated and expanded. Revelations include: Leading Zionists offered to take up arms for Nazi Germany during WWII; official German records show there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control and 4.3 million lodged claims as "holocaust victims"; how the Soviets extracted bogus "confessions" for the Katyn Massacre; how the Eichmann "memoirs" were altered; lies in the two Demjanjuk trials; how the Auschwitz Camp Museum admitted that the "gas chamber" it touts is actually a fake; how German architectural plans of Auschwitz show no "gas chambers"; how official university archeological digs at Belzec and Sobibór failed to find any evidence of "gas chambers"; how the "gas vans" were invented; how a delousing chamber at Dachau is not a homicidal gas chamber; more. Softcover, 80 pages, 8.5 x 11 format, illustrated, #604, *$17*.

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Peter Strahl is a freelance German language translator for American Free Press and The Barnes Review. He is proud of his European ancestry and grateful to God for the gift of Western Christian civilization. To employ his services, contact him through The Barnes Review.

The Stalin-Churchill Scheme . . .

Continued from page 25

land in Norway no later than the night of May 14 to 15, 1940, and occupy important objectives.

Apart from that, the English will occupy Denmark. Together with French troops, England will take possession of Swedish Göteborg [Gothenburg] and occupy southern Sweden. At the same time, the fleet will place the North Sea under watch and close the passage from the Baltic Sea to the North Sea to German ships and submarines.

France and England have agreed in mutual talks to promise Finland military help, in the case that it seeks support in the war against the Soviet Union. Norway and Sweden were informed of the promise of help to Finland, with the request to permit transit in such a case.

France has promised 50,000 to 60,000 men, who will be stationed in Sweden, and who are supposed to join themselves to the Swedish troops, while the Soviet Union will occupy Finland and intern its armed forces.

The English troops will be stationed with approximately 5,000 to 6,000 men in Norway, and also go ashore in Göteborg, Sweden.

After occupation of Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, the liaison units [*Verbindungsorgane*] of our fighting forces can discuss further details about the borders and attack goals of the Soviet and English-French troops, as also the point in time of the attack on Germany, in accord with the previously agreed war plan, so that:

• Troops of the English and French expeditionary corps begin an attack together on the line of Cherbourg-Rotterdam, with the goal of the Siegfried Line, while a simultaneous Soviet push toward Poland and Czechoslovakia takes place.

• The defense forces of Holland and Belgium have agreed to attach themselves to the French-English troops.

• France's and England's warships will close the North Sea and English Channel to all shipping traffic, until Germany's fighting force is conquered, and Germany is forced into peace.

For the main attack from the Scandinavian peninsula and the Baltic countries, a joint commission in Paris will work out supply plans, in accord with your [Stalin's] earlier recommendation.

The liaison staff of the French-British air forces has agreed to invite, without delay, representatives of the Soviet air force to cooperate, in order to eliminate the German Luftwaffe once and for all through simultaneous blows, even before attack operations in common by naval and land forces are commenced.

If the Nordic countries permit the military passage of English and French troops, Great Britain and France would be able to carry out these transports without significant difficulty.

> The Allies planned on occupying all of Scandinavia and, if necessary, interning all their military forces."

The occupation of the Scandinavian peninsula and, should need arise, the internment of these countries' armed forces, would then be made possible, similar to a bloodless coup. The British-French troops pose no danger for the Soviet Union.

The occupation of the Scandinavian peninsula will also be carried out, even if these countries do not permit the transit of the support troops [*Hilfstruppen*].

The Soviet Union is permitted the opportunity to send a military expert, in order to inspect the occupation operations in Scandinavia, including their preparations. It is desirable that such a person be made known by name to the British government as quickly as possible.

At the request of the Soviet Union, in regard to a minefield along the northern Norwegian coast, a map of the minefield's layout is included with this agreement as Attachment Five (5). The British naval forces will build this minefield and expand it, beginning April 5-6, in accord with Attachment Six (6).

On Attachment 6, the free spaces between the minefields appear. [Revisionist Erkki Hautamaki notes that neither of these two attachments was found when the document was photographed.—Ed.] ✦

Peter Strahl is a freelance German-language translator. He can be contacted c/o The Barnes Review.

The Rosenberg Diaries: Fodder for Blackmail?

In an event of major significance for the true history of World War II, the U.S. government announced in mid-June 2013 that the "lost" diaries of the leading philosopher of German National Socialism, Alfred Rosenberg, had been found in upstate New York, 65 years after they went missing during the "war crimes" trials in Nuremberg, Germany. Although the diaries allegedly "rewrite history," the manner of their discovery and the timing of the announcement raised important questions, beyond what the contents of the diaries may be. Some are asking whether this is the latest Zionist scheme to bilk more money out of Germany.

By Ronald L. Ray

Alfred Rosenberg was an ethnic German born in Estonia, who later moved to Germany.[1] Having seen first hand the barbarity of Soviet Communism and its nearly exclusively Jewish leaders, he early joined the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP). After *Mein Kampf*, Rosenberg's *The Myth of the Twentieth Century* was the most important exposition of National Socialism. He was also reich minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

At the end of WWII, the Allies staged show trials of leading National Socialists at Nuremberg, inventing new legal principles and procedures for the event. Rosenberg was one of those executed under this "victors' justice." While the Germans were sometimes permitted a true defense, the Allies destroyed and falsified most evidence. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop complained about how many documents disappeared from his ministry's files.

Likewise, Rosenberg requested the diaries he had kept during the Hitler era in order to prepare his testimony. These consisted of two large notebooks and many loose documents. But Rosenberg's lawyer made a notation that they were "not turned over by [Robert] Kempner."

Robert Kempner: Assistant prosecutor at Nuremberg.

Robert M.W. Kempner was a virulently anti-German Jewish emigrant from Germany, and also one of the American assistant prosecutors at Nuremberg. Kempner had seen the diaries, eventually using a few pages he thought incriminating. He appears to have been unscrupulous, though, and is known to have employed lies, introduced false evidence and "lost" other evidence that could have been used in the defense of German defendants at Nuremberg. Similarly, according to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) website, Kempner stole the Rosenberg diaries and other documents, which were U.S. government property, and kept them in his Pennsylvania home until he died.

The documents may then have come into the possession of a friend of a Kempner associate (stories vary), but they were seized in November 2012 in upstate New York by Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), part of ICE.

John Morton, director of ICE since 2009, stated that the four large banker's boxes, marked "EVIDENCE," would be turned over to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), not the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution of the thief or to the National Archives for preservation and public access.

The question arises: Will Rosenberg's diaries ever be seen again or their actual contents made known? Many additional troubling questions still exist about the diaries.

Since the diaries were clearly stolen government documents, why have no charges been brought against the unidentified person who had possession of them? It was announced that only loose pages were found—about 400 pages—not two large notebooks. Does Russia have them, as some claim, or are they hidden elsewhere? It is in these two items that most of Rosenberg's actual World War II-era thoughts and experiences are detailed and preserved.

If the total number of pages found does not exceed about 400, why were four large boxes, each capable of holding thousands of sheets of paper, presented to the public? What else was seized in the raid—or were the boxes just for "show"? Why was the find not announced until June 2013? And to whose benefit?

Born in Estonia in 1893, Alfred Rosenberg was a philosopher and was considered the Third Reich's chief racial theorist. In 1940 he was appointed reich minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

REWRITE HISTORY?

The few photographs released of actual documents show generally mundane items, yet it was claimed that the find could "rewrite" history. Moreover, it was alleged that one document showed the "dark mind" of Rosenberg "euphoric" over a conference that supposedly decided on the "extermination" of the Jews. But no image of this page was released. Why not? If the former Reich minister's notes only confirm what court historians have claimed about the "holocaust" for decades, how is that history changing? And why aren't the Zionists clamoring for the immediate publication of the visual proof throughout the world? Would it not be more likely that Rosenberg's diaries disprove the mythology of a purported "Nazi" plan to kill off European Jewry?

In answer to this author's request for documentary photographs, the USHMM's communications director, Andy Hollinger, stated that the Rosenberg diaries are not yet in the museum's possession, and that they must first go through a forfeiture proceeding in court. They hope to take possession of the documents by the end of December 2013. Nicole Navas, an ICE spokeswoman, responded to inquiries that no image was available of Rosenberg's putative notes about an "extermination plan."

While reporting on the discovery in the United States was brief—alleging yet again that history would have to be "rewritten"— the media coverage in Germany was extensive, led by *Die Welt* and other outlets of the Springer publishing firm. Springer is widely known for its left-leaning, pro-Israel positions. Was there an ulterior motive for so much reporting? The authors of the German-language *National Journal* (NJ) website think so.

As American Free Press[2] newspaper in Washington, D.C. recently reported, the Rothschild-run mob of international banksters has been pressuring the European Union countries, especially Germany, to adopt finance "reform." These changes would destroy national sovereignty and enable plutocrats to seize European savings accounts with government collusion, whenever a bank becomes unstable or suffers a huge loss through stupidity and greed.

But German Chancellor Angela Merkel balked. NJ reports that she wanted to wait till after the autumn elections, fearing a loss from already-angry voters. And here is where Springer reappears.

On May 10, 2013, a tell-all book about Merkel's previous activities as an enthusiastic East German Communist propagandist, written by Springer journalists, was announced in normally pro-Merkel Springer media outlets. The book was scheduled to appear on May 13. On May 12, Merkel suddenly agreed with the European banking

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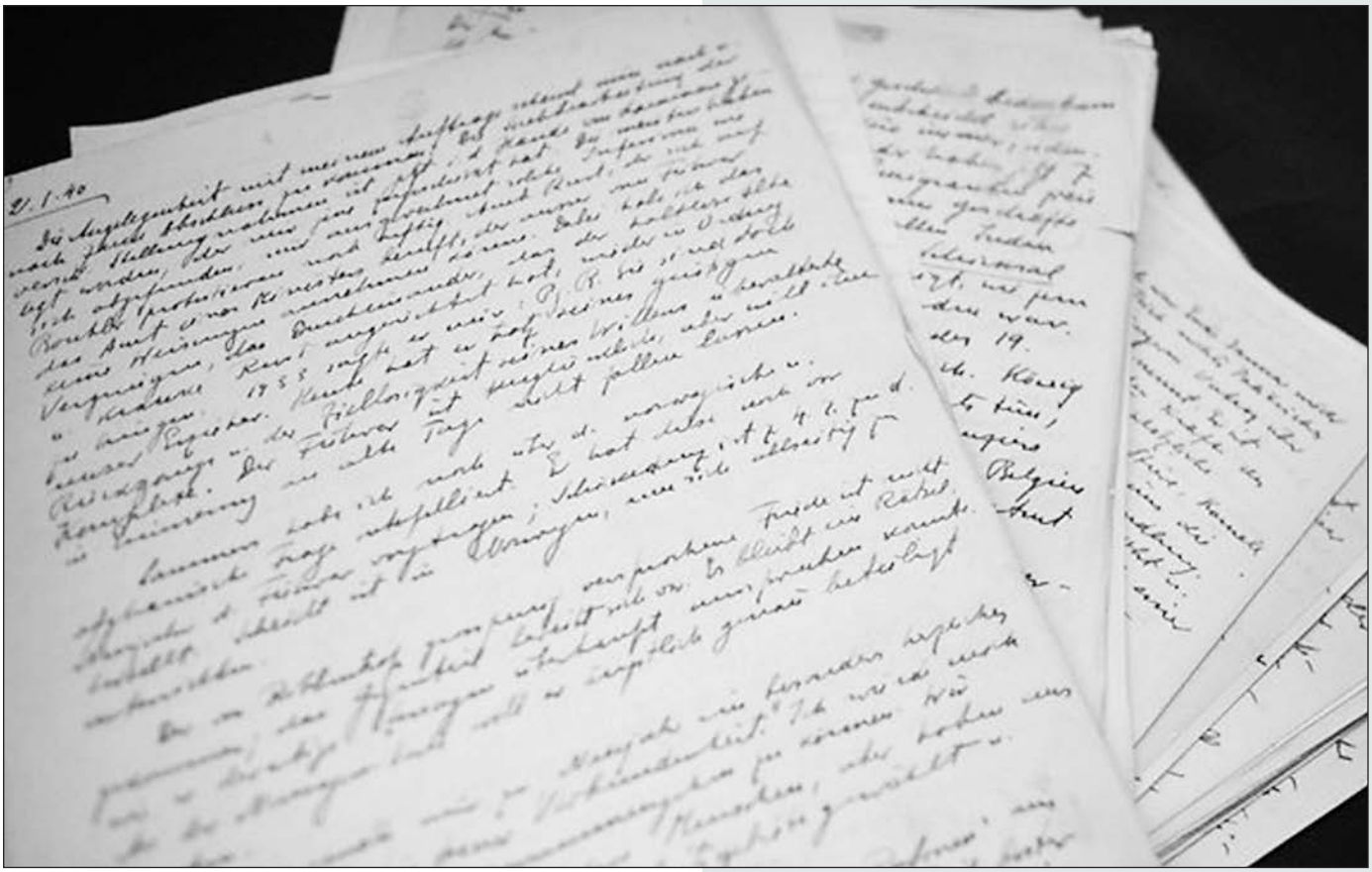


Much ado has been made over the "lost" diaries of Alfred Rosenberg. Actually, they were never truly lost, having been in the possession of anti-German Jewish Nuremberg prosecutor Robert Kempner since the end of World War II. Mainstream scholars had hoped they might find some blockbuster confessions in the diaries but, thus far, none has been forthcoming.

union, and the allegedly embarrassing tome disappeared from the mainstream headlines.

But that wasn't enough for the Rothschild rabble. The plutocrats wanted a guarantee by July that they could also empty European—especially German—pocketbooks. Merkel again wanted to wait. But then the U.S. dropped its Rosenberg bombshell, and it exploded over Germany on June 14. By June 27, Germany's finance minister had agreed to permit the future plundering of German savings accounts to benefit Goldman-Sachs. Chancellor Merkel also allegedly agreed secretly to bail out the other EU banks. Then no more was heard about the diaries. Do we hear strains of "banksters *ueber alles*"?[3] Has the Zionists' long-sought "final solution" to the "German problem" been initiated via the bankruptcy of Germany's citizens?

The fact of the matter is that there is nothing of any threat to the German nation in the Rosenberg diaries for the simple reason that there was no final solution to exterminate European Jewry contrived by Germany's WWII-era leaders. Nor could there be any incriminating evidence that would support any of the mainstream's propaganda about World War II German "crimes" for which the Germans are still wrongfully accused today.

If anything, the diaries would have proven Revisionists correct in their assertions that the court historians' version of German WWII history—including the Holocaust®—is one of the largest fabrications in global history. Whether it was that or some bombshell in a tell-all biography about her, Merkel certainly presented an easy target for Zionist manipulation and banker blackmail. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Contrary to recent Internet rumor, he was not of Jewish origins.

2 The Barnes Review recommends American Free Press newspaper as the perfect complement to TBR. News and history you can trust. Contact AFP at 202-544-5977 Monday thru Thursday and request a sample copy.

3 *Ueber alles* means "above everything else" in German.

Ronald L. Ray is a freelance author residing in Kansas. He is a descendant of Revolutionary War patriots.

Purpose of Secret 1941 Hess Mission Finally Confirmed by British Historian

By Michael Collins Piper

It's been news in Israel and in Britain for months now, but the American media is keeping under wraps the release of a new book by a leading British historian that affirms that Adolf Hitler sought peace with Britain in 1941 but that Hitler's offer was rejected by Churchill.

Israel's *Ynet* as well as *The Telegraph* and *The Daily Mail* (both of London) reported this revelation that changes the "official" history of WWII and confirms what independent Revisionist historians have been saying for years.

In *Hess, Hitler and Churchill*, renowned writer Peter Padfield affirms that the legendary "peace mission" to Britain in May 1941 by Hitler's loyal deputy Rudolf Hess was indeed approved by Hitler and that Hess carried an offer from Hitler to withdraw German forces from occupied nations in Western Europe in return for Britain's support for (or otherwise not frustrating) an impending German attack on Soviet Russia, the date of which (five weeks thence) was disclosed.

Hitler's proposal—in the formal language of a peace treaty (typed on Hitler's official stationery)—guaranteed Britain's maintenance of its independence, its empire and all of its military forces. The treaty proposed what translates into English as a state of "well-wishing neutrality" between Germany and Britain, something Hitler endorsed.

Although, as *The Telegraph* noted, Hess's journey has traditionally been dismissed as "the deranged solo mission of a madman," independent writers have contended for years (based on data ignored or suppressed by the elite media and academia) that Hitler chose to deny his foreknowledge of the mission—in agreement in advance with Hess—if the mission failed.

Having evacuated his plane over Scotland, Hess expected to meet with British dignitaries interested in peace with Germany, only to be taken into custody by Churchill's agents and held in solitary confinement for 46 years. The details of his mission were suppressed by the Churchill government.

Padfield contends Hess was the victim of a British intelligence operation, approved by Churchill, that was designed to lure the German peacemaker to Britain. Padfield's template reflects what others have described as a classic "double-cross" of the type British intelligence has long demonstrated an expertise in executing.

According to Padfield, one of his sources was an unnamed English academic. Along with others, Padfield was called in to translate the treaty for Churchill who (although presented with an English translation carried by Hess) wanted a translation produced by his own operatives.

The Telegraph reported: "There is no mention of the treaty in any of the official archives which have since been made public, but Mr. Padfield believes this is because there has been an ongoing cover-up to protect the reputations of powerful figures," noting Padfield has "also assembled other evidence to support the existence of the treaty and its contents—as well as the cover-up."

Padfield claims Churchill made a "moral choice" to reject Hitler's peace offer, noting Churchill had a fervent desire to go to war against Hitler and to bring the United States into the conflict.

In contrast, Churchill's critics have said that his determined push for war against Hitler—in the face of widespread opposition among the English people and even within the British royal family—is attributable to the fact that, some years before (having been virtually bankrupt and facing the loss of his beloved ancestral home), Churchill was rescued from penury by a group of Jewish financiers—known as "the Focus"—who paid Churchill's debts in return for future favors. According to David Irving: "The Focus was financed by a slush fund set up by some of London's wealthiest businessmen—principally, businessmen organized by the Board of Jewish Deputies in England, whose chairman was Sir Bernard Waley Cohen."

In any case, as Padfield notes, public exposure of the peace mission by Hess would have undercut Churchill's agitation for war.

Hess was tried and convicted of "war crimes" at the postwar Nuremberg Tribunal despite the fact he was in no position to have committed any war crimes, having been in British custody.

Sentenced to life in prison, Hess died at the Spandau prison in Germany in 1987, officially declared a suicide, though new evidence confirms that, as many long believed, the old man was ac-

Did Brits Kill Hitler's Peace Envoy?

New documents substantiate claims in tell-all book from Barnes Review

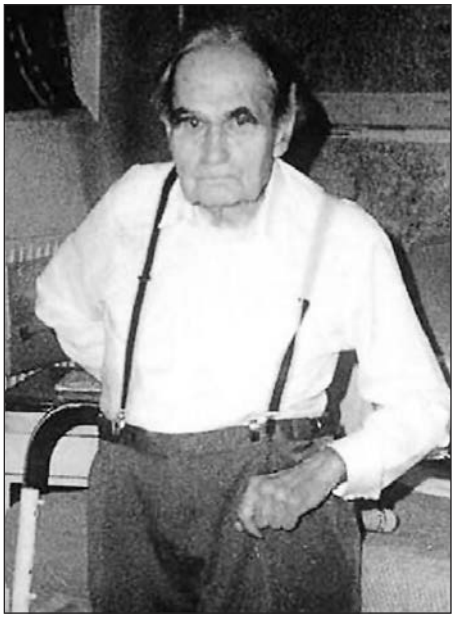
By Ronald L. Ray

In May 1941, National Socialist Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess flew a daring, secret solo mission from Germany to Great Britain, bringing peace proposals authorized by Adolf Hitler himself. But he flew into a trap set by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who was intent on prolonging World War II's bloodshed. Hess spent the next 46 years in prison, many in solitary confinement. At the age of 93, with reports of an imminent release circulating, the ailing and severely arthritic man, who could hardly hold a spoon or stand up on his own, allegedly hanged himself. Or did he?

In *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder*, the Nazi leader's last caretaker and nurse, Abdallah Melaouhi, lays out the evidence that Hess was in fact murdered by Allied assassins.

Now, recently declassified British documents, including part of an autopsy report, have been published, which corroborate Melaouhi's courageous account and raise again the question: Why have Hess's murderers not been brought to justice? Indeed, why was he murdered at all?

In March 2012, London's *The Daily Mail* published previously secret photographs of the garden house at Spandau Prison in Berlin from the afternoon of the death. The images show clear signs of struggle and other details provided otherwise only by Melaouhi's description of what he observed on that fateful day in August 1987. The photographic evidence appears to disprove the Allies' bizarre claim that Hess committed suicide.



Above, a photo snapped of Rudolf Hess during the latter years of his incarceration at Spandau Prison. Finally the mainstream admits: Hess was murdered. Right, Hess in the prime of life.

Most recently, on Sept. 6, another London paper, *The Independent*, published additional, previously top-secret information from 1989 that points to two unnamed British secret agents, disguised as American soldiers, as the assassins of the defenseless, elderly man, who had yet hoped to be reunited with his family before dying. According to this Scotland Yard report by Detective Chief Superintendent Howard Jones, an English surgeon, Dr. Hugh Thomas, had passed to Jones the names of the two alleged murderers, which Thomas had received from a former member of Britain's SAS (Special Air Service).

The informant also claimed that it was upon the order of the British government that Hess was murdered in order to protect certain WWII secrets. Jones thought this involved a Nazi plot to overthrow the Churchill government—a ridiculous assertion, given Hess's peaceful nature and mission. While Scotland Yard did not believe there to be "much substance" to the doctor's claims, he did recommend that efforts be made to find the killers and other witnesses.

It is not known, however, if those men were indeed located, since then-Director of Public Prosecutions Sir Allan Green quashed the investigation. Apparently, powerful forces had a vested interest in concealing the truth about Hess' death from the world.

But there is still time for justice. You can read the rest of the amazing, true story in *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder*. Then contact the U.S. and British governments to demand that they find and prosecute the culprits and their co-conspirators who murdered Hess. ✦

Ronald L. Ray is a freelance author residing in the free state of Kansas. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

Get your copy of *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder by Abdallah Melaouhi*. English edition exclusively from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Softcover, 285 pages, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Shop online at www.barnesreview.org.

- Most people believe the Hitler Youth some kind of advanced eugenics effort
- Organization dedicated to bettering health and intellect of young Germans

Hitler Youth Vindicated

No better definition and endorsement of the Hitler Youth (*Hitlerjugend*) has ever been given than that written to the movement's leadership by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in 1938: "All the hopes of Germany are set upon you; to your care is committed your national heritage and traditions, your national honor and your national prosperity. All this is entrusted to you for safekeeping, and I am confident that you will prove worthy of the trust." What follows is an analysis of exactly what the Hitler Youth was and the goals of the organization, much maligned by the court historians.

By Daniel W. Michaels

Every generation faces its own challenges. The Hitler generation, i.e., Germans born from the early 1920s to those born in the mid-1930s, had to face particularly hard times, ranging from the short prewar period with its astronomical inflation, depression and Weimar decadence, through the six blood-drenched years of World War II, followed by a bitter, immediate postwar era with its ethnic cleansings, expulsions and starvation, to the present day.

Fortunately, the National Socialist government under Adolf Hitler gave the youth of Germany the training and the spirit, in the various *Hitlerjugend* (HJ or Hitler Youth) organizations, to prevail through all adversities and be able to restore Germany, however truncated and reduced in population.

Among the ancient Greek practices and beliefs that Adolf Hitler hoped to restore in the training of German youths of the 20th century, aged 5-18, was the simple principle of fostering a healthy mind in a healthy body. The development of physical fitness and sound character in children and young adults, Hitler believed, was far more important than trying to inculcate intellectual concepts in minds that had not yet reached maturity. As early as 1924, the future leader stated the goal of German education:

> It has to be the aim of the *völkisch* state to direct its educational work not for the mere purpose of the indoctrination of knowledge but to rear and train healthy bodies. Training of the intellectual faculties represents only a secondary aim. But here again the emphasis has to lie on the endeavor first of all to shape and form the character, especially to develop willpower and the ability to make decisions combined with a pronounced sense of responsibility. Scholarly and scientific training at this early stage is secondary. A man of small intellectual achievement, but physically healthy, of good and stable character, able to exercise his willpower and ready to make responsible decisions, is a more valuable member and asset to the national community than a highly educated weakling.

Hitler demanded a martial training program for young men, more Spartan than Athenian. In today's terminology, the *Hitlerjugend* was unquestionably a paramilitary organization. Nor were girls and young women exempted from analogous training. Hitler and his National Socialists, operating on the principle that women by nature differ from men, established similar health-oriented organizations, for example, the BDM (*Bund Deutscher Mädel*,

CREDIT: GETTY IMAGES / NEWSCOM

Above, Adolf Hitler stands with members of the Hitler Youth. (German youth organizations were started after World War I to motivate and activate the young men of Germany during these extremely tough times.) Hitler believed that fostering a healthy mind in a healthy body would allow the children of Germany to be prepared for the moral, physical and intellectual demands of citizenship in the German state. Girls had their own youth organization—the League of German Girls.

"League of German Girls"), for the distaff side but whose training programs were designed for the future wives and mothers of the Third Reich.

From the German point of view the HJ organization was necessarily paramilitary because the punitive provisions of the Treaty of Versailles had deliberately ensured that Germany was surrounded by enemies large and small: Communist Russia in the east, England and France in the west, the invention of Czechoslovakia and the restoration of Poland. Whenever Britain and France, so-called democracies and imperialist powers at the same time, ever decided to declare war against Germany again as they did in World War I, their worldwide colonies and former colonies could be counted upon to join them, automatically creating another world war. England, with the United States trailing behind, would then support the French. Russia, whether imperialist as under the czars or Communists as under Stalin, would also be recruited to smash "the Huns." In British eyes, Germany, whether under a kaiser or a fuehrer, is seen as the continental power that has always most threatened Britain's primacy.

Of course youth organizations had existed earlier during the Second Reich and the Weimar years, but they were fragmented and diverse, being under the control of the churches (Catholic, Lutheran, Evangelical), various municipal authorities, clubs and the like. They all had different goals and different programs. This was resolved in 1933 when the Nazi Party passed the *Gleichschaltung* law—a government-wide synchronized restructuring law requiring all youth groups to be subordinated to and absorbed into the Hitler Youth. The greatest opposition to

the Hitler Youth program in Germany to that juncture had always come from the Roman Catholic Church, which considered the spiritual training of youngsters, especially in Catholic Bavaria, to be under its jurisdiction. However, the new law also excluded the church from any special control over youth groups.

The decision to establish a nationwide youth organization, consisting of all mentally and physically fit school-age children from age six through age 18, dedicated to the ideals and goals of National Socialism and belief in the intentions of its leader, Adolf Hitler, ensured loyal followers and the perpetuation of the movement into the future even after its founder had been welcomed to Valhalla.

AIMS & ORGANIZATION OF THE HITLER YOUTH

Some of the aims of the Hitler Youth included: the promotion of love of country and people; enjoyment of honest open combat and of healthy physical activity; veneration of ethical and spiritual values; the placing of the common good ahead of individual gain; and the rejection of all values originating from Jewry and Mammon, i.e., material wealth or greed. Most especially, the young people were to learn to accept adult responsibilities. Foreigners and Jews were excluded from membership. All Germans, regardless of social standing, occupation and class, were henceforth to be considered equal and treated equally. Training was free of charge.

> Rigorous intellectual, cultural and physical pursuits were a hallmark of the Hitler Youth organization.

The Hitler Youth was divided into three age-based sections, *Pimpfen*, *Jungvolk* and the *Hitlerjugend* proper.

The program for the first two younger categories concentrated chiefly on physical training, team sports, games, hiking, learning the elements of order and discipline, integration in and support of community projects, German history and geography, basic military drills and indoctrination in the ideals of National Socialism and Aryanism. Team sports were emphasized so as to develop comradeship and group cooperation.

Pimpfen (for boys 5-10 years old) and *Jungvolk* (10-14) activities were extracurricular and pursued in addition to their regular schooling. The children attended normal German grade schools for traditional reading, writing and arithmetic skills. Incoming members of the *Jungvolk* would be sworn in during a solemn ceremony on every April 20 up to and including April 20, 1945.

The oath taken was: "I promise to do my duty at all times in the Hitler Youth in love and faithfulness to the Fuehrer. So help me God." After this fifes, drums and fanfares sounded, and all sang the Hitler Youth anthem: "Forward, forward, sound the fanfares, forward, forward, youth knows no dangers."

The ultimate purpose of these nine years was to toughen and prepare young Germans for their adult roles in the new National Socialist society. The immediate purpose was to cull out the most successful and promising young people for an additional four to six years of advanced training, to prepare them for leadership roles in the economy, the military, the arts, literature, business and various professions.

After additional testing, the best prepared of the first two categories was assigned to either of the very demanding Adolf Hitler schools (AHS) or the Napola schools (*Nationalpolitischenanstalten*) for a four-year gymnasium—or lycée—equivalent academic education plus military training. Whereas during the first two stages of Hitler Youth training, up to the age of 14, the boys continued to live at home, those chosen to attend the AHS and Napola schools were required to live (board) at the school so as to minimize parental and regional influences. Top students might receive additional training at so-called *Ordensburgen* (Order Castle) centers.

While the AHS schools were established explicitly to produce party leaders, the Napola schools were founded to produce an elite to fill posts in all sectors of German society, political, administrative, economic, academic, military and so on. Exchange visits with English "public" schools were arranged and encouraged.

The head of the Hitler Youth was Baldur von Schirach, whose maternal ancestors were American, two of whom were signatories of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. English was von Schirach's first language; he learned to speak German at age five.

At the Nuremberg Tribunal after the war Schirach was convicted for war crimes and sentenced to 20 years confinement for his part in the Hitler Youth.

Membership in all sectors of the Hitler Youth was a serious matter. No nonsense was permitted. Training was made hard so that the young people could take pride in their accomplishments. Notwithstanding the difficulties, membership in the Hitler Youth grew very rapidly from 1,000 in 1923 to over 8 million in 1939. In September 1935, Hitler addressed the Hitler Youth at a special rally convened in Nuremberg and emphasized what he expected of them: "The weak must be chiseled away. I want young men and women who can suffer pain. A young German must be slim and trim, as swift as a greyhound, as tough as leather and as hard as Krupp steel."

A typical weekly curriculum for the upper forms of a Napola school would be: four hours German, three hours history, two hours geography, four hours Latin, five hours English, three hours mathematics, two hours art, one hour religious instruction, one hour music and five hours of sports. Sports might include cross-country marches, horseback riding, sailing, driving instruction, light weapons instruction and drills.

When in September 1939, following Germany's invasion of Poland, both Britain and France declared war, the Hitler Youth proved itself ready. In the Polish campaign alone over 300 Hitler Youth leaders died on the battlefield. These numbers multiplied as the war progressed, culminating in the Battle of Berlin, where Hitler Youth members, some as young as age 12, served in the *Volkssturm* militia set up by the National Socialist Party during the last months of World War II.

During the almost six wartime years, the Hitler Youth served in many auxiliary capacities in all branches of the service and on the home front. Hitler Youth teams were assigned to air force units, anti-aircraft batteries, naval units, military courier and message-delivery service, patrol duty, mountain troops, horse stables, the civilian postal service, recovery operations after air raids, evacuation of children to the countryside, agriculture and wherever else needed. The BDM was assigned to the military medical service and to home front services. It must be said that these young men and women shouldered their adult responsibilities efficiently and to the best of their ability.

Ultimately, 17-year-old Hitler Youth young men served in regular SS formations, including the *Leibstandarte* Adolf Hitler Division and the famed 12th SS Panzer Division *Hitlerjugend* under Kurt Meyer. The *Hitlerjugend* Di-

Scenes of the Hitler Youth

Mainstream attacks on the German National Socialist era have been so consistent and so negative for the past 70-plus years that many people believe the Hitler Youth organizations were brainwashing centers designed to create good little assassins for Hitler's armies. Nothing could be further from the truth. At top, young men of the Hitler Youth stand at attention during a cultural rally. Middle, German boys engage in vigorous outdoor activities. Bottom, members of the League of German Girls pose for a photo.

vision, with an original strength of 20,540 men, was first committed to the defense of the Caen area in Normandy. By the time the division was able to escape out of the Falaise pocket, division strength was down to 12,000 men.

After refitting, the division was again sent against the U.S. Army in the Battle of the Bulge. When the Ardennes offensive collapsed, the *Hitlerjugend* Division fought against the Red Army near Budapest. In the Battle of Berlin, Hitler Youth members as young as 12 years of age fought side by side with men old enough to be their grandfathers in the *Volkssturm* (German militia), after which they suffered a cruel fate at the hands of the Red Army. Finally, on the last day of the war, May 8, 1945, the surviving 10,000 Hitler Youth boys surrendered to the U.S. Army. Everywhere and always, the Hitler Youth fought with the utmost commitment.

It is often forgotten that in 1948, when the time finally came to rebuild the nation—after two and a half years of Allied-imposed hangings, imprisonments, ethnic cleansings and starvation—it fell once again upon the surviving members of the HJ, BDM, AHS and Napola groups to lead the rebuilding, which, under Konrad Adenauer, they managed in about five years—approximately the same time it took the Allies to obliterate Germany.

THE ALLIES' RE-EDUCATION PROGRAM

In 1946 the United States introduced a re-education program for Germans of the National Socialist period as part of the denazification program intended to rid Germany of everything and everyone, including, of course, Hitler Youth members, of "Nazi"-tainted thoughts. Armed with the famed, but deservedly ridiculed, *Fragebogen* (questionnaire), Germans were naively asked about their activities during the Nazi era so that they might incriminate themselves. The questionnaire was administered for the most part by refugees from National Socialism (Jews and other opponents of the regime), many of whom were simply transferred to army intelligence, issued UK or U.S. uniforms and set loose upon the German population.

If the United States ever hoped to gain the good will of the Germans for future enterprises, the choice of these interrogators and enforcers was as harmful as it was stupid. While some may have been fair minded and impartial, many others were extreme left socialists, some were Communist sympathizers and others were simple vengeance seekers.

As soon as the U.S. government became aware of the Communist threat to its own security, the program was doomed. By 1948 the program was transferred to German authorities and, by 1951, most of the denazification program was all but abandoned. Instead, the United States now sought to recruit Germans in the fight against Communism and an expanding Soviet Union. Being the best trained and experienced for just such work, former Hitler Youth and Napola students were now sought as allies, not ferreted out to be hanged.

> "It didn't take long for U.S. politicians to realize that the USSR was a bigger threat than Germany ever was."

It took but a few years after World War II ended for the United States to understand that international Communism and the USSR constituted a much greater threat to the security of the U.S. than Germany ever did.

THE POSTWAR PERIOD

While literally millions of German youths who had received four to eight years of Hitler Youth training served honorably during and after the war and received little attention or notoriety, the fewer numbers that had gone through advanced Napola training became quite prominent in the postwar period. Understandably, less is known about the role Napola students played in rebuilding East Germany, the German "Democratic" Republic. It can be assumed, however, that an even higher number of them rose to leadership positions since the Communists were not as squeamish about using former "Nazis" as were the Western Allies, providing the former "Nazis" converted to the faith of their new rulers.

The number of Napola graduates actually used does not of course even hint at the number who refused to cooperate with their Allied and Soviet occupiers and were therefore either killed or imprisoned.

Listed here are the names of just a few Napola men who became prominent in West Germany: Manfred Rommel, son of Gen. Erwin Rommel, became mayor of Stuttgart; Hans Dietrich Genscher, former foreign minister; Juergen Habermas, philosopher; Claus von Amsberg, prince consort of the Netherlands; Leopold Chalupa, former NATO commander of Europa-Mitte; Hans Klein, fed-

eral minister for economic cooperation; Hans Poeppel, former deputy general inspector of the Bundeswehr; Ruediger von Wechmar, former ambassador to the UNO; Werner Holzer, chief editor of the *Frankfurter Rundschau*; and Meinhardt Graf von Nayhauss, *Bild Zeitung* columnist. There were many more.

Thus, recognition and vindication for those Napola graduates among the Hitler generation who managed to survive years of struggle and insult came at last after World War II, but only when the West finally realized that they were needed or could be advantageously used. If Western leaders had had a better understanding of the long-term issues involved in the German-Soviet confrontation of the mid-20th century, European civilization and culture, and the people who created it would not be on the path to oblivion as they are today. ✦

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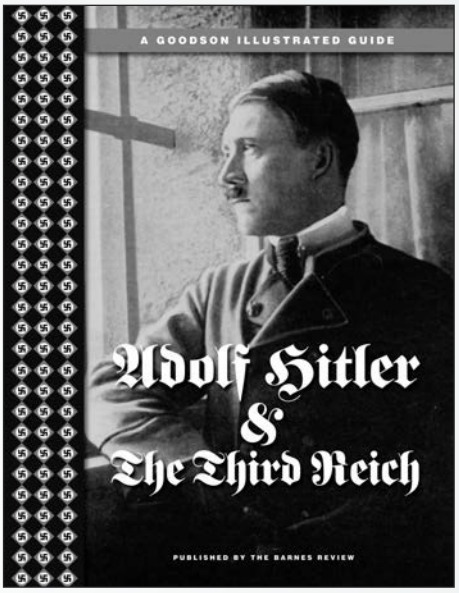
DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

A SHORT, POWERFUL AND BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SYNOPSIS OF HITLER'S GERMANY

A CELEBRATION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST ERA . . .

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler And the Third Reich



This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson and THE BARNES REVIEW. This strikingly designed B&W pictorial guide with accompanying text (minus the political correctness, of course) gives readers insight into the real Adolf Hitler, without the obligatory establishment propaganda. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction to the tragic—yet inspiring—life of Hitler and the Third Reich. Perfect too for high school and college students. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; the trials of his youth; his exemplary service record in World War One; his formation of the National Socialist German Workers Party; the social and cultural achievements of Hitler's Reich; his amazing economic advancements; Hitler's political achievements; Hitler and the World War II-era and more. Softcover, oversized 8.5-by-11-inch format, saddle-stitched, glossy color cover, 40 gorgeous pages, #528. TBR subscribers take 10% off list prices. Order your copy(s) today: 1-9 copies are $15 each. Six-20 are $12 each. For more than 20 copies call TBR direct at 202-547-5586. Add S&H: Inside U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50; add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. please email us at sales@barnesreview.org for S&H rates to your nation. Mail payment with request to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Germany: The Ultimate 'Rogue Nation'?

New book decisively counters the myth of "German villainy"

By Michael Collins Piper

Benton L. Bradberry's *The Myth of German Villainy* is a book about which this reviewer can absolutely say, "I wish I'd written it myself." The other thing that can be said with certainty about *The Myth of German Villainy* is this: Every American patriot needs to read this book, particularly those who have—quite unsurprisingly—bought into a lot of the nonsense about 20th century history pawned off by the controlled media and bought-and-paid-for historians shilling for the New World Order elite. Much of their nonsense has managed to find its way even into the "alternative" media (particularly on the Internet) today.

A U.S. naval officer and aviator for 22 years with a degree in political science and international relations from the Naval Post Graduate School in Monterey, Bradberry has given readers a fast-moving, fascinating and well-written 440-page masterwork that accomplishes what few books can do. It deconstructs a complex and wide-ranging array of historical data (covering a broad expanse of time) and makes it accessible and interesting. More importantly, it explodes the lies and propaganda about the Germans that has predominated in the mass media for what has now been several generations.

And before more sensitive readers get too excited and sidetracked, let it be said right up front that *The Myth of German Villainy* is not a book about "the holocaust" and whether it did—or didn't—happen as today's school books claim. Instead, this book focuses on the often-forgotten bigger picture: the perennial mischaracterization of Germany as the 20th century's most audacious warmonger, an aggressive, armed colossus bent on conquest of Europe, if not the world itself.

While everyone today "knows"—having been told so repeatedly—that Germany under Adolf Hitler was the big, bad bully who started World War II, few remember (if they ever knew it in the first place) that the same people who decided Germany was guilty of causing World War II had also declared that Germany was responsible for provoking World War I.

However, in *The Myth of German Villainy*, the author skillfully dissects a remarkable and complex conglomeration of diplomatic intrigue and global power politics at its highest and lowest order. He demonstrates, beyond any question, that Germany was the real victim of both World War I and World War II. Rather than being the instigator of war, Germany was instead the target of British aggression, precisely because the "new Germany" that arose under Hitler stood in direct challenge to the aims of imperial Britain, which had for all intents and purposes emerged as the global arm of the would-be world empire of the Rothschild banking family based in the City of London.

It's all about money. And if you follow the money, it will take you right back to the international intrigues of the Rothschilds and their propagandists in the controlled media who have done so much to distort the truths about history that Bradberry bends back into reality.

Bradberry also delves into the ugly history of Communism and how that failed system—at its pinnacle—was responsible for so much war and bloodshed that set the stage for Germany's front-line counterchallenge to this rampaging force that posed a direct threat to the very survival of Western Christian civilization.

There is much more that could be said about this wonderful book, but let this final point be noted: As an honest, objective primer on the long-hidden realities of 20th-century history as it relates to the events of both world wars—and their aftermath—you will search far and wide to find anything that does such a fine job in bringing history into accord with the facts. ✦

The Myth of German Villainy (hardback, 454 pages, #647, *$32* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S.) is available from The Barnes Review Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free (Mon. thru Thu., 9-4:30 PT) to charge. You may also order online at www.barnesreview.com. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org or call 951-587-6936 for foreign shipping rates to your nation.)

Lebensborn Revisited

Reflections on WWII-Era Germany's Wellspring Homes for Unwed Mothers

THE SCENARIO IS AS OLD AS MANKIND ITSELF: The child conceived out of wedlock, the untimely child, the unwanted child, the ostracized mother and child, driven away from home and family. Different cultures have dealt differently with the situation over the centuries, sometimes with great cruelty. Punishments included stoning both man and woman, killing the woman only, aborting the child, abandoning the child in the wild or putting the child up for adoption. Sometimes the child was wanted and would be brought up by relatives—grandparents, aunts, uncles etc. To be certain, illegitimacy has always been frowned upon. But Adolf Hitler believed all children should be placed in a loving and caring environment. And this is why he developed special camps designed to give unplanned Teutonic children just such an environment.

By Dagmar Brenne

We can say with authority that the child born out of wedlock was not an invention of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich. Many wish to paint these Lebensborn homes for unwed mothers as a breeding place for the ideal Aryan species.

The Hitler government had to find a positive solution for a delicate situation on a national scale. On the one hand, there was a tremendous decline of the birthrate in Germany. Some 2 million women could not hope to find a husband: too many men had died as soldiers in World War I. Thus, 2 million women were denied the right to become a mother just when Germany needed desperately to increase its population. What solution could be found? The idea of Lebensborn was born, the "Wellspring of Life" homes for mothers, either married and in financial difficulties or unmarried. These homes were for mothers of healthy and sound stock, whose child would be an asset to society. Men were expected to marry and father children and women were found to be their spouses—mothers of children of the best and most promising kind.

Family life and the duty of mothers to raise their children properly was a high priority of the Hitler government. Germankind, the *Deutschtum*, was on the verge of extinction, unless German men and women were willing to do their duty and have German children. This was the situation in Hitler's time, even if this sounds like a brutal reality to modern ears. To be sure, it is even more so the reality today. White European man is lurching toward extinction everywhere, not only in Germany.

LEBENSBORN: BRIDGING THE GAP

National Socialist Germany clearly was interested in furthering sound family life, based on mutual respect, duty and Germanic culture.

Many things have been said about Lebensborn—not all untrue, but much of it is slanderously exaggerated. The

truth is that there were Lebensborn homes, both in Germany and abroad. They cared for women who were "in the family way" one way or another, married or single. These were well-run homes, caring for both the women and children, and they gave the mother the care she needed—often giving her anonymity—so she could resume her role in society after giving birth, if she were single. Abortion, as seen by the German National Socialists, were not a solution to be contemplated. An unmarried woman was not to be made an outcast of society for the fact that she had borne a child out of wedlock. After all, somewhere, there was a man involved as well, and if the two could not be married, at least the child and mother were to be given a chance for a better life.

Critics and propagandists have said that the Lebensborn camps were the integral part of an Aryan breeding program of the Third Reich created to produce mass numbers of blond-haired, blue-eyed SS men. This just isn't true.

HEALING A NATION

Just what was Adolf Hitler confronted with when he assumed power? First of all, Germany was an impoverished country with a population that was starving. Millions of men were unemployed with no hope of getting jobs. Additionally, Germany had an economy with astronomical inflation. The Germans found themselves in deadly straits, just as the "victors" of World War I planned. But worst of all was that Germany was splintering into many political factions.

One such political party was the NSDAP, the National Socialist German Workers Party—Hitler's party. If ever a democratically elected head of state won an election convincingly, it was Adolf Hitler. Hitler had a program to pull Germany out of the quagmire of humiliation. And it worked. Germany flourished. Like a benevolent *Väterchen Zar*—"little Father Czar"—he managed to turn the mourning into joy.

Hitler, like almost no other, was able to heal the wounds of the past—Catholic versus Protestant, Communist versus National Socialist, worker versus industrialist, rich versus poor, serfs versus nobility, even Bavarian versus Prussian, German royalty versus Austrian royalty—uniting all the different factions under the one banner of "German."

But could Hitler afford to exclude expecting mothers in the general benevolence? Should the strict measure of the pharisees be applied, as the woman caught in adultery so many centuries ago, who was brought before Jesus? No, a hundred times no. It was a new time for women in Germany. And thus the road to the Lebensborn homes was paved to assist the Germanic mother and child.

HIROSHIMA MON AMOUR

In my young years this writer saw a French film, called *Hiroshima mon Amour*. It impressed me deeply. It was the story of a French woman, a film maker, who made a movie in Hiroshima, Japan. She struck up a love affair with a Japanese man who told her about the aftermath of the Hiroshima bombing, while she told him about her love affair with a German soldier, whom the French resistance killed one day. When she went to their secret meeting place, she was caught, her head was shaved, she was abused, incarcerated in a cellar—the shame of her family and of the country of France.

> "Adolf Hitler, more than any other leader of his era, was concerned about the fate of fatherless children."

This brings me to the topic of the willing or unwilling women, who became pregnant by soldiers in their different theaters of war. It is a well-known fact, even though rarely broadcast, that German soldiers did not rape women in foreign lands. They were not permitted to do so, under threat of death. Each German soldier carried a card of conduct. Nevertheless, a great many children were born to German soldiers in France, Holland, Denmark etc. Actually, the German men were rather attractive, clean, of superb health and constitution, the healthiest in Europe. The Norwegian case of "war children" is particularly noteworthy. We can be certain that the children conceived by the non-German women were from "amours" and not from rapes. Unions between Nordic women and German soldiers were far more favorably viewed than others. The idea behind the Nordic preference was to have the best possible offspring to fit in with the German nation's need for increased population. That should not offend anyone. I migrated to Australia under the auspices of the "White Australia" policy, an obvious preference for white migrants, some time ago.

You see, Germans are not alone in their selective ways.

As I think about it, I wonder if the Allied forces, past and present, are caring for the women of their soldiers' unions, rapes or otherwise, in the countries they had "liberated" after the German occupation. Of course I do not expect any great concern for German women, long regarded as "beyond the pale" by the victorious Allies, but how were things in liberated France, Holland, Belgium and England? The Hitler government felt it was its duty to look after the offspring of the unions of German men with foreign women. The Lebensborn homes were not only in Germany, but also abroad in countries where German soldiers were stationed.

There were 30 Lebensborn homes in total, equipped and staffed with the latest state-of-the-art care—12 homes in Germany, two in Austria, four in Poland, one each in Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland and France. There were eight in Norway. There may have been more, but I have no documentation of it.

THE SAD CASE OF THE "TYSKERBARNS"

When in July 2011 Anders Behring Breivik killed 77 adults and children in Norway, my mind returned to the unbelievably sad case of the Norwegian war children, the "Tyskerbarns," the children sired by German fathers. But in the case of these unfortunate war children, there were not just 77 as the Norwegians once claimed, there were about 12,000. Their lives were examples of untold suffering, abuse in their families, sexual aberrations, neglect, humiliation and, for many, an untimely death. Nobody cared, nobody took up their case. They were fair game to anyone.

A few years ago some 120 of them banded together and took the Norwegian government to court, a brave act in itself, as it identified them once again as the hated "Tyskerbarns." Twice they went to court. The second time they hoped to get justice and recognition in the European court in Strassburg. The litany of suffering on the part of these innocent children, well into their 60s by the time of their court cases, was read with horror and disbelief by any normal person. The German fathers had often times been prevented from contacting their children, their alimony payments pocketed by teachers, pastors, mayors and others. Germany paid a sizable amount of restitution, which disappeared without ever reaching the children. My mind finds it hard to fathom such hatred demonstrated toward

Germany's Achievements

Apart from the very humanitarian Lebensborn homes, here are some other achievements made during the National Socialist era in Germany:

1. 458,179 one-family homes were built during 1933-1937, all with gardens; practically debt-free.

2. Rents were not permitted to be more than 1/8 of the average wage.

3. 91,000 farms were established between 1933-1936, intended to be hereditary family farms.

4. The conditions of employment were better than anywhere else in the world. Sports and leisure activities were fostered. Germany's youth was the happiest and healthiest anywhere on Earth.

5. In the Olympic Games in 1936, Germany won by far the most medals of any country. Jesse Owens, the black U.S. runner was celebrated and honored, regardless of publicity to the contrary.

6. The organization "Mother and Child" was created with 30,000 centers in Germany. Child endowment was introduced.

7. New churches of all denominations—640 in all—were built or were in the process of being built by the government.

8. A law for the protection of animals was introduced that is still unique in the world. The cruel kosher/hallal butchering practices were banned.

9. The police were disarmed.

10. Crime was at a very low level. Owing to a lack of cases, some smaller country courts were closed.

11. German motor bike and push bike manufacturers were world leaders, not only in the volume of production but also in quality.

12. Classically inspired art was created at a high level and was promoted by the government.

13. Germany produced the most elegant cruise ships. It also produced the *Hindenburg* zeppelin, which was a flying hotel. Germany also built the first helicopter, which was flown by Hannah Reitsch.

14. Germany nurtured music and fine arts. Globally, Germany had the most symphony orchestras.

15. Germany made great advances in medicine, chemistry, food science, natural sciences, varnishes, artificial oils, petroleum products and many more. Television was a German invention as was the video.

PHOTO: BUNDESARCHIV_BILD_146-1969-062A-58

these innocent ones. The greatest number of these children were born in the eight Norwegian Lebensborn homes. Some children were already living in Germany after the war, but were forcibly returned to Norway to endure much suffering. They were not "the children the Nazis left behind," as a nasty headline once blared, reporting the pending court case in 2001. Germany would have taken them in as her own, but Norway would not release them. Once again, I wish to point out, that the mothers of these children were not forced into relationships with the German soldiers.

One of the children of these unions was the dark-haired girl from the musical group Abba, Anni-Frid Lyngstad, who fled from Norway to Sweden with her mother and grandmother. That was fortunate for she delighted people worldwide for many years with her great talent, whereas many of her peers were locked up in psychiatric wards together with their mothers, labeled "mentally defective." You may judge by the case of Lyngstad how much talent and inventiveness was lost to Norway by the pitiful treatment of these children, which continues to this day.

The time of the National Socialists in Germany was possibly the most productive and inventive period of time the world had ever seen. Advances were made in a wide spectrum of areas. Many thousands of inventions, developments and patents were "liberated" via Operation Paperclip by the victorious Allies and made out to be inventions of the Americans, English, French etc.

Ultimately, there were 10 Lebensborn homes established in Germany, eight (possibly nine) in Norway, two in Austria, and one each in Belgium, Holland, France, Luxembourg and Denmark. Above, a child's christening ceremony conducted by members of the SS at a Lebensborn maternity care home in Rheinhessen, Germany.

The well-run Lebensborn home concept was the forerunner of the approach other countries across the world are taking right at this moment. But they are not under the avalanche of politically correct condemnation that has been heaped on the Lebensborn system, i.e., everything German must be suspect and damnable. Other nations transgress every boundary of nature and morality with impunity. But it still stands: Know the laws of nature and live by them or, one day soon, nature will fight back. ✦

Dagmar Brenne is a freelance writer and analyst.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts:

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ISRAELI HOLOCAUST DENIER

In September 2013, a 34-year-old Israeli Jew residing in Berlin, Yoav Sapir, writing on his blog, criticized the German government for laws against "holocaust denial." Sapir wonders how the state would treat him for denying that which his parents "survived," and "how far [it] would go with this idiocy." So he writes, "there was no holocaust." He promises a full report upon his release, should the police arrest him. Guenther Deckert, a well-known German nationalist and Revisionist, is also curious and filed a formal criminal complaint with the local police, accusing the blogger of *Volksverhetzung* ["inciting the people"], the same crime for which Deckert was imprisoned recently. They denied the complaint, asserting the blogger was not serious in his claim. Yet Deckert was found "guilty" despite a disclaimer. He has filed an objection, rightly arguing the double standard in Germany for "holocaust denial."

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BODY OF GESTAPO CHIEF?

For years, some have believed that Gen. Heinrich Mueller, head of the Nazi Gestapo, escaped Germany and worked for a U.S. intelligence agency. However, Johannes Tuchel, of the *Stiftung Deutscher Widerstand* [German Resistance Foundation], claims to have found proof that Mueller actually was killed or committed suicide in 1945 and was buried in a mass grave in central Berlin, along with some 2,400 Germans who perished in the final days of WWII. Tuchel allegedly found a 1940s report from the burial detail, who positively identified Mueller's body through a photo ID in his uniform pocket. Corroborating evidence was not mentioned. Ironically, in pre-NS Germany, the location was long a Jewish cemetery. Some Jews are upset by the ostensible presence of Mueller's remains but will likely have to live with it. Rabbinic law forbids disturbing any Jewish graves.

MOVING IN "RIGHT" DIRECTION

Front National (FN), the populist-oriented nationalist political party in France, founded by Jean-Marie Le Pen, is growing under the leadership of his daughter, Marine. Winning a recent cantonal election with nearly 54% of the vote, the party leads with 24% in a poll on upcoming European Union elections. The FN's steep rise in popularity is attributed to Marine Le Pen's putting a "friendlier face" on party ideas and to popular discontent with the established parties. By criticizing globalization, free trade and financiers, placing national interests first, and demanding trade tariffs and fair wages, she is attracting French workers. She also focuses on the increasingly violent Muslim "parallel society destroying European stability," while unfortunately cozying up to Zionists.

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STOPPING FREE SPEECH

TBR's associate publication, AMERICAN FREE PRESS, reported recently on a disturbing new form of freedom-destroying economic coercion. Thousands of companies and individuals, from WikiLeaks to gun manufacturers to Revisionists, are having their cash flow cut off at the knees by American Express, MasterCard, Visa and credit card processors like PayPal and Bank of America. These mercantile kneecap-breakers are deep-sixing politically incorrect clients and refusing to process transactions for items and services unacceptable to the pharisees of the New World Order. Because the Securities & Exchange Commission strictly regulates credit card companies, it appears that the usual gang of suspects in the government-bankster axis of evil is behind this commercial terrorism. Be aware, though, that one of the categories of "unacceptable" items the thought police do not want you to be able to purchase is books and films created by "Holocaust Revisionists."

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THEY WANT IT ALL

Having bilked tens of billions of dollars out of multiple countries for alleged "holocaust survivors" and their heirs, as well as for Zionist imperialistic aggression, some

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Rudolf Hess Murder: 'The Yard' Told to Back Off Homicide Investigation

According to the *Independent* of the UK, Scotland Yard was given the names of British agents who murdered World War II-era German National Socialist leader Rudolf Hess in the infamous Spandau Prison. But according to a newly released, previously classified police report, the yard was advised by prosecutors not to pursue its investigations. Written two years after Hess's 1987 death, the document outlines a highly sensitive inquiry into the claims of British surgeon Hugh Thomas, who had once treated Adolf Hitler's deputy, that, rather than taking his own life, the elderly Nazi was killed on British orders by two assassins, to preserve wartime secrets. The report, by Detective Chief Superintendent Howard Jones, revealed that Dr. Thomas had supplied him with the names of two suspects provided by a government employee responsible for training secret agents. Until now, the official story of the death of Hess in Berlin at age 93 was that he hanged himself with a wire flex in a summerhouse on the grounds of the prison. The mysterious death has always been controversial, with truth seekers pointing out that he was crippled with arthritis and too infirm to hang himself. Also the alleged farewell note to his family had in fact been written 20 years earlier, some investigators said. In his 11-page report, Jones said the surgeon had "confidentially imparted" the names of two suspects passed to him by an informant who was a former member of the Special Air Service, a commando group trained for clandestine operations. See page 33 for more.

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Jews have turned now to trying to confiscate cultural treasures of European Christians, for personal enrichment. In 1929, the Guelph dynasty in Prussia, suffering financial distress, sold a multi-million-dollar collection of ecclesiastical art to Jewish art dealers, who then chose to resell the treasures, in part to the Prussian government at a fair market price. The collection has been in a Berlin museum since the 1950s, but heirs of the art dealers now demand the items, claiming contrary to evidence that the merchants were forced to sell because of alleged German persecution. So far, the museum has stood firm, but the recent, blatantly political intervention of the Israeli government has the Germans quaking. Another commission will now review the matter again.

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NO PEACE, EVEN IN DEATH

Erich Priebke, a former German SS captain, died at age 100 in October 2013 while under house arrest near Rome. (See TBR's July/August 2000 issue, which contains an article detailing the Priebke case.) Because he complied with an order that he shoot two prisoners as part of a military reprisal measure against 300 guerrilla partisans during WWII—an act permitted by the laws of war at the time—Priebke became the subject of a Jewish-led witch-hunt in the 1990s. A travesty of justice against the patriotic German ensued, who was victimized by the "Holocaust® Industry." Priebke became Catholic later in life but was denied his right to a funeral by the Vatican. The embattled Society of St. Pius X attempted to provide the rites, but the ceremony was halted after primarily Jewish Communists broke into the church, causing a disturbance. Family members were also excluded by civil authorities. Three countries refused burial, but Priebke was buried finally in an Italian prison cemetery, unused for 20 years, with only a numbered cross to mark the grave. The location was revealed only to the family.

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DA VINCI A CRYPTO-CATHAR?

Thirteenth-century Italian chronicler and archbishop of Genoa, Jacobus de Voragine, defined a number of apostolic virtues, which may have influenced Leonardo da Vinci in creating his famous *Last Supper*, according to Javier Sierra, a best-selling Spanish author. Each apostle had a "virtue" or nickname: Simon, *Confector*; Judas Thaddeus, *Occultator*; Matthew, *Navus*; Philip, *Sapiens*; James the Elder, *Oboedium*; Thomas, *Litator*; Jesus, *Alpha*; John, *Mysticus*; Peter, *Exosus*; Judas Iscariot, *Nefandus*; Andrew, *Temperator*; James the Younger, *Venustus*; Bartholo- mew, *Mirabilis*. Taking the first letter of each nickname in the painting in sequence, it spells out *consolamentum*—the most important sacrament of the Cathars, who were supposedly extinct by Leonar- do's time. Was he secretly proclaiming beliefs at odds with the faith of the Catholic Church or does the "puzzle" have some other meaning?

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ZUNI RELATED TO THE JAPANESE?

There is something intriguing about the Zuni people of the U.S. Southwest. Their language is not known to be related to any North American language family. A number of words seem to have been borrowed from the nearby Keresan, Hopi and Pima tribes, but these are basically limited to religion. Its grammar is unrelated to theirs. But, believe it or not, there are remarkable similarities with one other language on Earth: Japanese. Anthropologist Nancy Y. Davis found some Zuni words sound much like their Japanese equivalents. Japanese for clan is kwai; the Zuni word for it is kwe, for example. Clown is newe in Japanese; niwaka in Zuni. Priest is shawani (Japanese) and shiwani (Zuni). There are too many other correspondences to name here, but you will find an extensive list in the new book by Gavin Menzies *Who Discovered America?* Both languages put the verb at the end of the sentence. But it is not just language that links the two nations. Both Zunis and the Japanese share the same frequency of type B blood; both have a rare kidney disease, and traditions about their origins are similar. The theory is that long before Columbus, about the 12th century, Japanese Buddhist missionaries crossed the Pacific and traveled inland, founding the Zuni nation. If so, it is surprising that they seem to have given up Buddhism in favor of the Ahayutas and the Salt Mother.

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MARCO POLO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

Before dying, Marco Polo told his friends that "I did not write half of what I saw." The Japanese may not have been the only people to rediscover the West Coast. America seems to have been visited by Marco Polo 200 years before Columbus set foot in the Bahamas, judging from an old Venetian chart allegedly copied from an earlier 1400's map by China's Admiral Zheng He. The ancient map shows part of India, China, Japan, the East Indies and western North America. Emblazoned with the name Marco Polo, the map seems to focus especially on the Bering Strait. According to Gavin Menzies, Polo may have sailed to California via the Aleutian Island chain with a ship dispatched by Kublai Khan. Polo left Venice at the age of 17, spent 17 years traveling the world, and returned home in 1295, evidently with this map showing where he had been.

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UNEXPLAINED ARTIFACTS

In a remote part of China near Tibet is Baigong Mountain, uninhabited (and considered uninhabitable) but with a strangely pyramidal-shaped top. There are three caves in the mountain with triangular entrances, and in these caves are hundreds of iron pipes, now rusty but dated to 5,000 years ago—a time when man supposedly had no knowledge of ironworking. The mysterious pipes, which do not seem to be clogged, are cut off cleanly at their upper ends. Some of the pipes go deep into the mountain; some lead into a nearby salty lake. More pipes have been found running east/west along the lakeshore. Some of the larger pipes are a foot and a half in diameter. The pipes are placed in what seem like purposeful patterns, but no one has figured out what their purpose could have been or who could have put them there.

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SHOCKING NEW INFO ON "BATTERIES"

A set of artifacts found in Mesopotamia and dating from the early centuries of our era have been dubbed the Baghdad batteries. When archeologists stumbled upon the things, they thought they were clay pots for storage, but then it was found they each contain a copper rod showing signs of corrosion from acid. If they are indeed batteries, they predate the first known modern batteries by hundreds of years. The batteries may have been used to electroplate objects with gold or another metal, but some now say they were used by priests to give people an electric shock to make them believe the priests had supernatural powers. Alternatively, they may have been used to power a kind

Head of Atlanta B'nai B'rith Arrested for Rape, Murder

Those were the headlines screaming in many Southern newspapers a little over 100 years ago—including the publication of populist hero Tom Watson, who had not yet been elected a senator but would be in coming years. Here's the story.

During the hot summer of 1913, 13-year-old Mary Ann Phagan, a beautiful Southern white girl, was barbarically raped and murdered (or murdered and raped) at a pencil factory in Atlanta, Georgia, where she worked to help support her family. Convicted of the unspeakable crime was 29-year-old Leo Max Frank, a manager at the factory and a Zionist Jew from New York. He was also president of the Atlanta B'nai B'rith.

The original suspect was a negro employee at the factory, Jim Conley. But a young female worker (who actually was favorable to Frank) unknowingly contradicted Frank's alibi for the exact time of the murder. This turned suspicion on Frank, who may in fact have had Conley carry the dead body to the location where it was discovered and then attempted to frame Conley by having him scribble two notes found on the body (using the Yankee term, "negro," instead of "colored," in the text). A grand jury, including three Jews, handed down an indictment accusing Frank of murder.

Numerous young female employees and at least one young man testified to unwanted sexual advances by Frank, a married man. Frank also seems to have incriminated himself at trial through a key admission during his long, rambling defense statement, which he refused to provide under oath and was given without cross-examination (legal in Georgia then). Evidence was convincing to the jury, although the defense attorney railed against accepting the testimony of a "nigger" [Conley] over that of a "white" man. Frank was convicted, and sentenced to death on his 30th birthday. Five courts upheld the verdict and sentence, including the U.S. Supreme Court, 7-2.

The national Jewish lobby went into action and convinced the governor of Georgia—a partner in the law firm which defended Frank—to commute the sentence to life in prison. This was too much for the chivalric South, and some months later, a group of outraged, prominent Atlantans kidnapped Frank from prison and lynched him from a tree facing Phagan's home.

Left, Leo Frank, the head of the Atlanta B'nai B'rith in 1913, raped and killed 13-year-old Mary Phagan (center) and was found guilty. Frank tried unsuccessful to frame Jim Conley, right, for the crime.

To this day, the Jewish lobby attempts to rehabilitate Leo Frank by omitting key facts and using unsubstantiated insinuation. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, founded in 1913 along with the Federal Reserve and the income tax amendment, immediately—and tellingly—made the sexual pervert and murderer their poster boy, using him for fundraising—even now. In 1986, Georgia granted Frank a posthumous pardon, at Zionist behest, but without exoneration.

In October 2013, the ADL and others got the present governor of Georgia to remove a prominent statue of Tom Watson, the heroic newspaperman who did the most to cover the Frank trial and seek justice for Mary Phagan. He wrote the best contemporary analysis of the case in the 1920s and later became a U.S. senator. His conclusions were confirmed and supplemented by exacting historical research done by Miss Phagan's niece in the 1980s. Readers can find the entire story at www.leofrank.org. ✠

of primitive light bulb. The mysterious batteries are located in the Baghdad Museum.

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ADAM'S CALENDAR

What may be the oldest manmade structures on Earth have been found in an unexpected place: South Africa. A circle of stones called Adam's Calendar may have been used for astronomical observations and is believed to be at least 75,000 years old. Numerous other stone structures have been found in the vicinity, evidently built by the same unknown civilization, long before the Bantus, Europeans and Khoi-San peoples ever set foot in South Africa. According to a real-life Indiana Jones named Michael Tellinger and his associate Johan Heine, the structures may be a lot older even than that. Tellinger claims the ruins were inspired by the Sumerian Anunaki, and that they date from 260,000 years ago. He has also suggested that these are the remains of Enki's lost mythological Sumerian city of Abzu. He also states that Great Zimbabwe was Enki's headquarters, dating it also to circa 260,000 years ago.

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LOST SPECIES OF THE HIMALAYAS

British Professor Bryan Sykes, a geneticist from the University of Oxford, thinks he has solved the mystery of the so-called yeti, that elusive half-man, half-beast creature of the Himalayas that has been described by people of the region since at least the time of Alexander the Great. After collecting several samples of hair alleged to be from yetis (one from the Himalayan region of north India and another from Bhutan, 800 miles away), DNA tests were performed. Sykes says that the DNA of the hairs matches the DNA from the skull of a 40,000-year-old extinct polar bear subspecies in Norway. Sykes says: "I don't think it means there are ancient polar bears wandering around the Himalayas. . . . It could mean there is a subspecies of brown bear in the High Himalayas descended from the bear that was the ancestor of the polar bear. Or it could mean there has been more recent hybridization between the brown bear and the descendant of the ancient polar bear." "Big Foot" believers are not convinced.

Latvia Battles the Soviets on the Land and in the Sky

When Josef Stalin's Red Army invaded the basically defenseless Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, death and destruction soon followed. Hundreds of thousands of citizens from these three small nations were killed, tortured, starved and deported to the gulags. But quickly, Adolf Hitler moved to stem the tide of the Soviet advance. With the help of brave freedom fighters willing to lay down their lives in defense of their nation, the Germans halted the Red juggernaut. What follows is a recounting of the valiant yet little-known efforts of the people of Latvia to oust the invading Communists from their soil.

By Marc Roland

Relations between Germany and Poland, traditionally acrimonious, warmed suddenly when Adolf Hitler was elected chancellor in 1933, chiefly because he admired the staunchly anti-Communist Polish chief of state, Marshal Jozef Pilsudski. Next year saw the conclusion of an unprecedented non-aggression pact between the two statesmen. "We recognize with the under- standing and heartfelt friendship of true nationalists," Hitler told the Reichstag in May 1935, "the Polish state as the home of a great, nationally conscious people."[1]

> "The Soviet invasion of Latvia was brutal, causing the deaths of 290,000 Latvians in 'the year of terror'."

The following month, German and Polish representatives initiated talks that culminated in a historic trade agreement. As author Richard M. Watt pointed out:

> This treaty was extremely important to Poland, inasmuch as Germany was by far Poland's most important export market. In the past, [Weimar] Germany had been able to work considerable havoc on the Polish economy by implementing arbitrary changes in tariffs or quotas on imports from Poland.
>
> This new agreement gave Poland most-favored-nation status, and cleared up a number of economic disputes between the two nations.[2]

One year later, German Luftwaffe and Polish Wojska Lotnicze (air force) pilots were flying side by side in the skies over Madrid, allies in the Spanish Civil War, against Josef Stalin's attempt to gain a foothold in Western Europe. Hitler's settlement of 1938's "Czech Crisis," which freed hundreds of thousands of Poles, thereby enabling their return to Poland after two decades of virtual incarceration under the Prague regime, "gave Poland the common frontier with Hungary she had wanted for years."[3]

The Fuehrer went on to tell Josef Beck, during the Polish foreign minister's Jan. 5, 1939 visit to Berchtesgaden:

> Germany would be greatly interested in the continued existence of a strongly nationalist Polish state, because of what might happen in Russia. Quite apart from that, the existence of a strong Polish army lightened Germany's load to a considerable degree. The divisions which Poland kept on her frontier with Russia spared Germany from a similar military burden.[4]

Later that same month, however, Hitler was surprised and dismayed to learn of the Polish government's inexplicable volte-face. During the next seven months, the previous six years of exemplary relations between Germany and Poland steadily deteriorated over the ridiculously self-evi-

dent issue of whether or not a German city should be allowed to remain German. Despite Hitler's generous offer to allow the Poles economic suzerainty over Danzig (called Gdansk by the Poles) and his appeals for further negotiation, they terminated any further discussion in March, when Beck informed his diplomatic colleague, Count Szembek: "We know the exact limit of our own interests . . . beyond that limit, Poland can only announce a *non possumus* [Latin, literally "we cannot"—Ed.]. It is very simple: We shall fight!"[5]

Beck's resolve would have come as a shock to Hitler, who still counted on Poland as a vital ally against the Soviet Union. But he could not have guessed that the abrupt shift in Polish attitude was engineered by a foreign diplomat. In early 1939, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's confidential operative in Europe, William C. Bullitt, used his natural diplomatic skills and impressive credentials as FDR's personal representative to overawe Polish officials, urging them to face down the Germans over Danzig. War must inevitably come, in any case, he told them, but by then Britain and France would invade the Reich from the west, with the Fuehrer caught in the middle.

Poland was to get the rest of eastern Germany, including Berlin, in her part of the deal. All the Poles had to do was provoke Hitler to attack, then hold him off just long enough for the British and French to come to their rescue.[6]

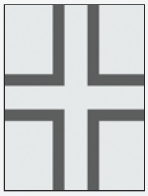
Blinded to this transparent deception by greed and arrogance, Warsaw's naive leaders gambled their country's existence on the assurances of foreign politicians to whom Poland was nothing more than an expedience for the war they were determined to foment, as the only hope of bailing out their otherwise hopelessly Depression-wracked economies. With war imminent in August 1939, a frustrated Hitler told Jacob Burckhardt, the League of Nations' Swiss commissioner, "Everything I undertake is directed against the Soviet Union. If the West is too stupid and blind to grasp this, I shall be compelled to come to an agreement with the Russians."[7]

In the now likely event of hostilities with France and Britain, Hitler could not allow Germany to be surrounded by enemies, but had to secure her position in the east. To that end, Hitler was compelled to conclude a pact with the USSR, and part of the price Stalin demanded was for Hitler to stay out of the upcoming fighting in the Baltic states.

The Arado Ar 66 was flown by Latvian pilots on the Eastern Front.

A Focke-Wulf Fw 190A-8 of the kind flown by Latvian volunteers in the Luftwaffe's "Oesau" Squadron during Operation Bodenplatte. This photo was taken by the USAAF 404th Fighter Group's cameraman after its pilot, Cpl. Walter Wagner, was brought down by American flak during his attack on Saint Trond Airfield, Belgium, Jan. 1, 1945.

Personnel of the Luftwaffen Legion Lettland attend its formation at the Liepaja Grobini training facility.
PHOTO: LATVIAN AVIATION



Right, the "Latvian Cross" insignia emblazoned on all aircraft of the Luftwaffen Legion Lettland.

On June 17, 1940, Stalin's immense armed forces seized the small, defenseless nation of Latvia, ushering in what is still known there as *Baigais Gads*, the "Year of Terror." This was no overstatement—it encompassed the death of approximately 290,000 men, women and children through famine, forced removal, torture and execution.[8] Tens of thousands of Latvian deportees were packed into barred, unheated cattle cars, with only holes in the floor for sanitation. Many of the displaced persons died en route before reaching Siberia, their "final" destination in every appalling sense of the word.

The man in charge of these horrific operations was Lavrentiy Pavlovich Beria, Jewish chief of the People's Ministry of Internal Affairs, the dreaded NKVD.[9] Several hundred thousand more victims from all three Baltic states scheduled for deportation on June 27, 1941 were unknowingly saved by Hitler at the last moment, when his armies invaded the Soviet Union less than one week before. As they entered Riga, the Latvian capital, on July 1, to a tumultuous welcome, Latvian men forced to serve in the Red Army deserted from their units and military training camps to attack Beria's secret police. In the following days, they liberated Sigulda, Smiltene, Limbai, Olaine and Alksne before Wehrmacht units could reach these towns, then blocked the strategic road to Pskov to prevent retreating Communists from escaping.

> "Hitler's attack on the USSR saved the lives of several hundred thousand people in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia."

With the expulsion of Soviet occupation forces, Latvia became part of the "Reich's Eastern Commissionership," or *Reichskommissariat Ostland*, known specifically as "the General Province of Latvia" or *Generalbezirk Lettland*. It did not, contrary to postwar historians, constitute an annexation of the country, but had been installed to restore public order in the wake of a complete social collapse brought about by Beria's terror regime. There were never any plans to "Germanize" Latvia, which was not considered within the Third Reich's sphere of influence. Head of the Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories (*Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete*) Alfred Rosenberg, himself a Balt, stated that Latvia could best serve German and European interests if allowed to exist as an independent ally and "buffer against Soviet expansion."[10]

For the present, the Generalbezirk Lettland's sole reason for being was to mobilize all its human and natural resources in the desperate fight to defeat Stalin. The vast majority of Latvians were more than willing to help achieve the fulfillment of this task, having been freed from the Bolshevik monster, whose return they meant to prevent at all costs. They were, moreover, grateful to the Germans for restoring their religious freedom, which Beria had so shamefully befouled. Enough Latvian volunteers stepped forth to fill out a pair of Wehrmacht divisions, the 15th Waffen ("Armed") Grenadier Division of the SS (1st Latvian) and 19th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS (2nd Latvian). Beginning in autumn 1943, another 13,000 men joined the revived Aizsargi, paramilitary "Defenders," active since 1919 but brutally suppressed by Beria in 1940.[11]

Combined with both divisions in the *Latvieshu legions* or "Latvian Legion," they attracted growing numbers of former pilots from the prewar Latvian Army's Aviation Regiment, the Latvian Aero Club and the quasifascist Aizsargi. The grounded airmen petitioned for the formation of their own air arm from the German authorities, which granted their request in September 1943. There were more volunteers than available aircraft, so only the most qualified men were chosen as pilots. The rest were trained as ground crews but allowed enlistment as air cadets, on a graduated basis, to replace pilots lost in combat or otherwise.

Starting in October, all volunteers received instruction at the Flugzeugführerschule A/B Libau/Grobin, established at Liepaja-Grobina.

Flight training was carried out in the Bücker Bü 131, a sturdy, agile, biplane then in use as the Luftwaffe's primary basic trainer. Its outstanding handling characteristics ensured its production as late as 1994, more than six decades after the type's maiden flight in 1932, making the Jungmann ("young man") one of the most successful original designs in aviation history.

The first graduates, in late February 1944, comprised Latvian officers and non-commissioned officer pilots and ground crews, with a few German administrative officers. On March 1, they officially formed the 1st Staffel ("Squadron") of Nachtschlachtgruppe 12 (Lettisch), or "12th Night Combat Group (Latvian)," Captain Alfreds Salmins commanding officer. Born May 24, 1902, Salmins had been second in command of the 5th Reconnaissance Squadron,

Veterans of the Latvian Waffen Grenadier SS Divisions and their relatives walk every March 16 to the Monument of Freedom in Riga, Latvia, marking a key battle in Latvia's ultimately failed attempt to stem the Soviet advance. Jewish groups and some in Latvia's ethnic-Russian community see the parade as glorifying "Nazism" because the legion, founded in 1943, was part of Germany's Waffen-SS. Some 146,000 Latvians fought in the legion. Roughly a third died in combat or in Soviet captivity. Another 130,000 Latvians were compelled to fight with the Soviets.

CREDIT: ILMARS ZNOTINS/AFP/GETTY IMAGES/NEWSCOM

based at Riga, when Latvia was overrun by the Russians, in 1940. They forced him to serve in their "Gulbene Squadron," an Aviation Section of the Soviet 24th Territorial Corps, from which he escaped after being ordered to withdraw to the USSR when Germany attacked in 1941.

His new 1st Staffel Nachtschlachtgruppe 12 (Lettisch) was equipped with 18 examples of the Arado Ar 66. In Luftwaffe service since 1933, the veteran trainer was powered by a single 240-hp Argus As 10C inverted V-8 air-cooled engine, providing a cruising speed of 109 mph, with a maximum speed of 130 mph at sea level, and service ceiling of 14,764 feet. These lackluster qualifications belied the old biplane's perfect suitability for the role of night harassment bomber—tough, stable, reliable and easy to fly. Its double wings, both atypically equal at 32 feet, 10 inches and swept back eight degrees, provided exceptionally high lift, even at low speeds. This maneuverable feature was essential for the kind of attacks executed by night combat pilots, who swooped down on a target at very close proximity, then pulled up steeply and away to avoid enemy flak.

The Arado also boasted a range of 444 miles, especially useful for Nachtschlachtgruppe operations, which regularly took place deep inside enemy airspace. The Latvians made field improvements to the venerable warhorse, such as broadening its elevators and installing a larger rudder for improved stability in slow flight, with bigger tires hung on the undercarriage to better accommodate the muddy or rock-strewn flats that were supposed to pass for airstrips. A less rugged airframe would not have so easily accommodated all these fundamental changes to such good use.

Distinctive for its awkward tail-plane configuration, the two-seat trainer—originally designed for an instructor and student—was modified to accommodate a single pilot with 154 pounds of 4.4-pound bombs and 8.8-pound anti-personnel explosives, occasionally substituted by incendiaries.

While such payloads may seem too light for causing any

real damage, they were used with potent effect by the Latvian *Störkampfstaffels*, or "night harassment squadrons," when raiding enemy strongpoints, airfields, headquarters, supply lines, depots and troop concentrations under cover of darkness, or in conditions of low visibility—often just before dawn, at dusk or during moonlit nights. These tactics demanded nerves of steel from pilots attempting to score against targets often defended by concerted groundfire. If sufficient numbers of Arados could be assembled at one time for a single operation, some dropped magnesium flares over the target area, illuminating it and temporarily blinding its defenders, just as the light bombers swept in low to make their hits.

In every sortie, however, the fliers depended on the element of surprise for success. If picked out by enemy searchlights, the unarmed Arados fell as defenseless, easy prey to interceptors, unless Luftwaffe escorts were on guard—generally a rare occurrence. In fact, the shooting down of several harassment aircraft by the Red Air Force inspired German fighter lieutenants to sometimes use the sluggish Ar 66s as bait, luring Soviet pilots to within range and destroying them with cannonfire before they could open up on the biplanes. In any case, each Latvian pilot was issued a pistol and machine gun, in case of a forced landing behind enemy lines, where a last bullet was commonly reserved for suicide, preferable to capture by the Communists, who routinely tortured their captives to death.

Based at Vecumi, the airmen of 1st Squadron of the 12th Night Combat Group (Latvian) carried out their premiere mission on March 26, 1944. Under cover of darkness as their only real protection, the Latvians flew between unprepared Axis forces and a Red Army buildup going on 30 miles behind the front. Over eight nights of unremitting attacks during mid-May, they dropped, with precision accuracy, more than 77 tons of bombs on the enemy (a prodigious amount for aircraft only capable of carrying 150-pound payloads each), causing widespread chaos and casualties, while delaying the Soviet advance long enough for Wehrmacht commanders to ready a successful counterattack.

The Latvians' timely intervention won fulsome praise from the Germans, who were so impressed by their performance a select few of the squadron's exceptional pilots were chosen for advanced training in the Reich. They were intended to form the kernel of an all-Latvian fighter unit equipped with the latest interceptors. Reporting for duty at Gatow Airfield in Berlin, the first group of five men were sent 124 miles away to Parow for flight instruction in the Arado Ar 96B trainer, then to the Plathe and Sagan airfields, where they matriculated aboard the Luftwaffe's best fighter, the Focke-Wulf FW 190 Würger or Shrike. By then, the 1./NSGr.12 (lett.) had moved to Salas aerodrome in Karsava, about 31 miles south of Vecumi, where an upsurge of enlistment occasioned the formation of another Latvian harassment squadron on June 22, 1944, the third anniversary of Operation Barbarossa, Hitler's invasion of Russia.

Staffel 2./NSGr.12 (lett.) comprised four officers, 13 pilots, 65 ground crew members and 19 Arados, commanded by Capt. A. Graudins. Both harassment squadrons shared a primary base throughout the summer at Riga-Skulte, but they sometimes operated from secondary airfields in Cesis, Idrica and Salaspils or from an estate, near Smiltene, belonging to a couple named Blome.

> "Hundreds of enemy warplanes were destroyed and thousands more Red Army troops killed by Latvian pilots."

In early July, a Soviet steamroller began to move against the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius. Both Störkampfstaffels carried out unremitting attacks from dusk until dawn, regardless of often-threatening weather con- ditions, in the Sauli-Jelgava-Tukums region. Hundreds of amassed enemy warplanes were damaged or destroyed on the ground, and thousands more Red Army troops dispatched by Latvian pilots. They helped blunt and slow, but could not stop, the Russian juggernaut, which forced them to withdraw northeast to Gulbene, then farther eastward to Kalnciems, near Riga.

An influx of new volunteers was sufficient for the creation of yet another Latvian harassment squadron, Staffel 3./NSGr.12 (lett.), Capt. Greizis commanding. But the unavailability of replacement aircraft for those lost necessitated the incorporation of its personnel into the 1st and 2nd Staffels at Riga-Skulte. Their losses were further attenuated on the night of July 23, when 16 aircraft of Staffel 2./NSGr.12 (lett.) were forced to fly almost entirely on instruments after having been overtaken by a ferocious rainstorm. Seven Arados were lost, and while four pilots eventually made their way back to Gulbene Airfield, in northeastern Latvia, three never returned. Two days later, airmen of the 2./NSGr.12 (lett.) celebrated their 1,000th mission.

August began with 35 Latvian-flown Arados fulfilling almost 300 sorties in just one night to drop over 50 tons of bombs on Soviet supply concentrations in the vicinity of Jelgava, a city some 30 miles southwest of the Latvian capital. Devastating as these raids were, they again stalled but were unable to halt a million enemy troops, and the Baltic squadrons withdrew to Salapils airfield, outside Riga. Meanwhile, the training facility at Liepaja Grobini, the 1st and 2nd NSGr.12 (lett.), together with a protective anti-aircraft unit, were combined into a new and larger formation, the Luftwaffen Legion Lettland, on August 11.

Situated at the northeast end of Lake Liepaja, and originally known as Flugzeugfuhrerschule A/B Libau-Grobin, the base had actually been constructed by the Soviets during their occupation of Latvia. The previous January, it was renamed Erganzungs-Nacht-Schlachtgruppe Ostland, Lt. Col. Janis Rucels, liaison officer.

"Initially, the training was provided by German instructors," according to Latvian Aviation. "Later, the training duties were assigned to Latvian fliers, but they retained two German examiners."[12]

Cadets were schooled in basic ground, flight and combat training, along with aerobatics, plus formation and instrument flying. Base personnel were instructed in the skills of mechanics, electricians, ordnance specialists and anti-aircraft gunners.

Bad weather, not enemy action, claimed the legion's first casualties on the night of Aug. 12, as the Latvians attacked through a thunderstorm gusting with winds up to 56 mph. One 1st Squadron pilot was killed when his plane crashed during the operation, while another belonging to the 2nd Squadron vanished.

On Aug. 17, the Luftwaffen Legion Lettland's overall command was assumed by Lt. Col. Rucels. He led its men against wave after wave of Russian and Mongolian troops, dispatching thousands of them in relentless attacks. Their toll on Soviet forces—especially parked aircraft—relieved pressure on Army Group North, allowing German commanders opportunities for effective, delaying resistance and civilian evacuation.

Following these desperate strikes, the Legionaries deployed farther east to a base in Tukums for their last sorties against Red Army forces advancing in the vicinity of Dobele, before finally pulling up stakes for Hohensalza, today the Polish Inowroclaw.

With Stalin's reoccupation of Estonia, a few Balts lost

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heart for the fight, and defected with their planes to Sweden. Although only five Nachtschlachtgruppe pilots dropped out of the war, alarmed Wehrmacht commanders, concerned the trickle of desertions might break out into a flood, disbanded the all-Estonian "NSGr.11 (est)," another harassment squa- dron, over the protests of its more than 1,200 personnel, who affirmed their steadfast loyalty, to no avail.

The Luftwaffen Legion Lettland was likewise, if unjustly, decommissioned, even though no Latvian personnel had deserted. On the contrary, 80% of them were recipients of the Iron Cross First and Second Class, in addition to other German and Latvian certificates for valor. Combined, the airmen of 1./NSGr.12 (lett.) and 2./NSGr.12 (lett.) had completed 6,150 combat missions over the previous seven months, with the loss of, incredibly, only six pilots, a real testimony to their flying expertise.

Their fellow squadron-mates who had been chosen the previous August for advanced training in Germany returned to the legion just as it was disbanded on Oct. 17, 1944. They had requested and received a fortnight leave in order to make arrangements for the safe evacuation of their families from Latvia before the Soviets arrived. The fliers were then reassigned to I./JG 54 Grünherz, which was intended to operate as an all-Baltic squadron composed of Estonian and Latvian personnel. Operating first out of Courland, their bases continuously shifted westward into Germany, where a profusion of USAAF P-51 Mustangs near Greifswald and over the Eifel Mountains were engaged in fierce fighting with Luftwafffe defenders.

"Latvian pilots were selected for training with the Reich's secret weapon, the Messerschmitt 262."

LUFTWAFFE'S LAST HURRAH

During November, other Latvian airmen were transferred to JG.1 "Oesau," stationed at Greifswald, Germany, where they flew the redoubtable Focke-Wulf FW190A-8. Among them was Lt. Janis Lecis, a pilot since graduating from the Riga Flight School sport aviator program, in 1936; member of the Latvian Aviation Regiment, and veteran of the 1st Squadron of NSG.12. On Dec. 5, 1944, he was shot down while attacking an Allied bomber formation, and ended up in a hospital after crash-landing at a heavily damaged airfield near Neurupin. Twelve days later, JG.1 "Oesau" relocated to Holland's Twente airfield in preparation for Operation Bodenplatte ("Floorboard"), the Luftwaffe's last hurrah.

Its leaders had gathered up virtually every serviceable warplane for the Third Reich's final air offensive on the morning of Jan. 1, 1945, when 1,035 German fighters and bombers struck Allied targets across the Netherlands. Some 200 Anglo and American warplanes were destroyed and at least as many damaged, while their airfields were knocked out of commission for two weeks. A Latvian participant in the operation was First Lt. Edwards Millers, another harassment squadron veteran, and holder of the Iron Cross Second Class.

On Dec. 27, he was among 12 other Luftwaffe aircraft shot down by overwhelming numbers of fighters belonging to the U.S. 364th Fighter Group. Attempting to bail out of the stricken Focke-Wulf, Millers was trapped inside its cockpit by his snagged parachute, until he was able to free himself at the last conceivable moment, but so severely injured his right arm when it struck the tailplane, he could only pull the ripcord with his left hand to land safely, albeit wounded, in friendly territory.

Sgt. Harijs Klints was less fortunate. While strafing the RAF's Maldegema airfield, his FW 190, marked with the number 5 and a blue band around the fuselage, was intercepted and shot down by a pair of Polish-flown Spitfires. Injured after surviving his forced landing near St. Denis-Western, in eastern Flanders, the badly wounded Klints was beaten to death by a mob of Belgian civilians.

During Operation Bodenplatte, the Luftwaffe lost 280 aircraft, mostly due to enemy numerical superiority, but also because Germany's new pilots lacked the luxury of time or sufficient fuel for proper training. As some indication of the high respect with which German Air Force authorities held their Baltic volunteers, Latvian survivors of Operation Bodenplatte were selected for training with the Reich's secret weapon, the Messerschmitt 262, in Erlangen, during April 1945, but the war ended before First Lt. Millers or the rest of his comrades could begin instruction on the world's first operational jet fighter plane.

The fate of those Latvian veterans who did not flee into foreign lands, such as Venezuela, was grim. Capt. Salmins, the first commander of Latvia's harassment squadrons, returned during the last weeks of fighting to the Kurzeme

pocket by joining his fellow countrymen in the 19th Waffen Grenadier Division's heroic last stand against invading Mongolian hordes. He was taken prisoner, thrown into jail and killed. Salmins was among the million Latvians who perished from 1940 to 1945.[13] Some 150,000 dispossessed Latvian survivors found exile in the West.

On April 23, 1945, former Störkampfstaffel pilot Lt. Arnolds Mencis was captured by the Americans, who turned him over to their "gallant Russian allies," as Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower was fond of characterizing them.[14] While in transport to the east, Mencis managed to escape and subsequently hid out in Brest-Litovsk, on the Belarus border with Poland. By autumn, he had stealthily returned to his parents' home in Riga, where he concealed his identity for the next seven years, until arrested once more in 1952. Sentenced to 25 years forced labor, he was released on Nov. 5, 1955 under a general amnesty provided by Nikita Khrushchev, then the Soviet Union's first secretary of the Communist Party.

In 1997, Mencis was awarded the Latvian Order of the Three Stars. Three years before, the last Russian troops withdrew from his country, which had proclaimed its independence in 1991. ✦

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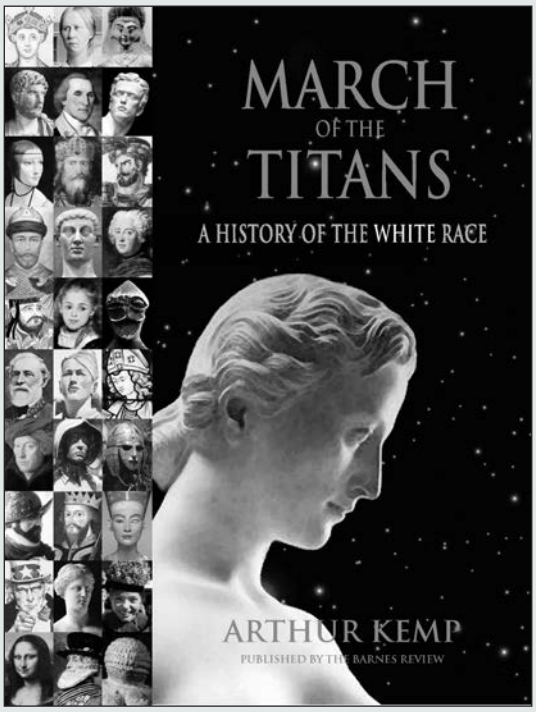
MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW over the last several years.



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Rochus Misch—Last Surviving Witness to Adolf Hitler's Final Days—Dies

By the TBR Staff

The inexorable flow of time, seeming to be but a slow trickle at the outset of our lives, allows the future at first to approach us only drop by drop out of the crevasse of eternity into the pond of our present. Soon the pool fills to its edge, as those fleeting moments run now down the hill into the past until the racing decades—now a raging torrent—sweep us away to final judgment and eternity, and we become no more than a memory to those who remain.

So it is for great men, and for lesser; for Adolf Hitler as much as for Rochus Misch. As it was for the Fuehrer of the German people, so now for his bodyguard and the last surviving eyewitness to the earthly end of a simple Austrian painter, who rose to become the leader of a great nation.

ROCHUS MISCH

Born on July 29, 1917, in Alt Schalkowitz, Upper Silesia (a part of the German empire currently ruled by Poland), Misch was orphaned at age three and raised by his grandparents. First trained as a painter, he entered at age 20 on the path which would bring him unexpectedly into close daily contact with one of the 20th century's most powerful men.

> My name is Rochus Misch. I am an insignificant man, but I have experienced significant things.[1]
>
> I was always an unpolitical man. . . . I did not register for the Waffen-SS. I was recruited for the Dispositional Troops of Adolf Hitler; [I was attracted] with the possibility of being taken into the civil service. . . . Only later did the *Verfuegungstruppe* [Dispositional Troops] become the Waffen-SS.[2] It [the Waffen-SS] was anti-Communist, against Stalin—to protect Europe. . . . I signed up in the war against Bolshevism, not for Adolf Hitler.[3]

Oberscharfuehrer [Staff Sergeant] Misch saw action in the 1939 Poland campaign. While attempting to negotiate the surrender of a fortress near Warsaw, he was shot in the chest, receiving the Iron Cross, 2nd Class, for bravery. While he was recuperating in Germany, a call came from Berlin seeking possible bodyguards for Adolf Hitler—a post for which his courage recommended him. Arriving at Wilhelmstrasse 77 in May 1940, Misch was hired there and then by Hitler, who immediately gave him a letter to take to the latter's sister, Paula, in Vienna.

For the next five years, Misch would be found everywhere the Fuehrer went, delivering messages, answering telephones and greeting guests. The end of World War II nearing, he would be the only person permitted a firearm in the *Fuehrerbunker*. Although never a confidante of Hitler like the adjutants, Misch nevertheless was in close contact with him, present day and night, able to know the German leader as a man. "He was a wonderful boss," Misch added that Hitler was "a very normal man. . . . He was no brute. He was no monster. He was no superman."[4] When Misch married his wife, Gerda (d. 1997), in 1942, the Fuehrer sent them a case of champagne. "He was capable of great kindness."[5]

According to a report in London's *The Telegraph*, Misch always considered Hitler "the kind boss who joked with his staff, loved Charlie Chaplin, children and animals and was so considerate toward others that he married Eva Braun the day before their deaths 'solely out of consideration for her parents.'"[6]

In an interview, Misch stated he saw the Fuehrer only once distressed, and that was after Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess made his famous airplane flight to Britain. "For three days he was very gloomy."[7]

Misch explained:

> Some days before that we were at Berchtesgaden, Hitler's residence in the Bavarian Alps. He was talking to

> Hess, when somebody brought in a dispatch. The Fuehrer read it and exclaimed: "I cannot go there and go down on my knees!" Hess replied: "I can, my Fuehrer." At the time a German diplomat was meeting the Swedish emissary, Count Folke Bernadotte [later murdered by Zionist terrorists in Palestine—Ed.], in Portugal. The British were very active in Lisbon, so I think there might have been some peace offer from London.[8]

In fact, Winston Churchill had no peaceful intentions and would prolong the war into 1945. But when the end finally came, Rochus Misch was there, barely 28 years old.

Misch said that he recalled that on April 22, 1945, two days before two Soviet armies encircled Berlin, Hitler said: "'That's it. The war is lost. Everybody can go.' Everyone except those who still had jobs to do like us—we had to stay."[9]

According to *The Guardian* of London:

> [Misch's] brief, riveting account of the suicides of Adolf and Eva Hitler, the murder of the Goebbels children and the suicides of Josef and Magda Goebbels was memorialized in the German film *Der Untergang* ["Downfall"]. Misch also made the fateful official telephone contact to the Red Army, seeking an armistice, and disconnected all the telephone lines before fleeing on May 2, only to be captured and spend nine years in Soviet prisons, repeatedly tortured, because Stalin refused to believe that Hitler was dead.

Reunited with his wife in 1954, the former bodyguard operated a paint and wallpaper store. Their only child, Brigitta, later married a Jew, claimed Jewish descent for herself, and lived in Israel for some time. When Hitler's SS officer valet Hans Linge died in 2003, Misch became the sole living witness to the last days in the *Fuehrerbunker*. He gave a final television interview in 2005, in which he stated categorically that he never knew anything about or heard Hitler discuss the so-called Jewish "holocaust." "That was never a topic. Never."[10]

That same year, Misch was accused of "tainting the memories of holocaust victims," because he wanted a plaque commemorating the Goebbels children to be placed next to a new memorial for Jews. Misch released his memoirs in 2008, *Der letzte Zeuge* ["The Last Witness"].

Misch enjoyed recalling his younger days, happily showing off snapshots he took of Hitler and others. "It was a good time with Hitler. I enjoyed it and I was proud to work for him."[11]

Rochus Misch passed away on Sept. 5, 2013, 96 years of age. May God grant his soul eternal rest. ✦

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Setting the Historical Record Straight on . . .

Adolf Hitler

Hitler Was Not Financed by the Rothschilds

It can be said with assurance that no other figure in the annals of history has been so misunderstood nor so unfairly defamed as has Adolf Hitler. From his birth to his military record to his political career to his true motives, the mainstream history of Hitler has been steeped in misconception and outright lies. Is he the most evil figure in global history—or is there something about Hitler that makes members of the global elite cower in fear? Here is chapter one from the work of Cassian d'Ornellas, a retired teacher who felt it was time to set the record straight on Hitler.

By Cassian d'Ornellas

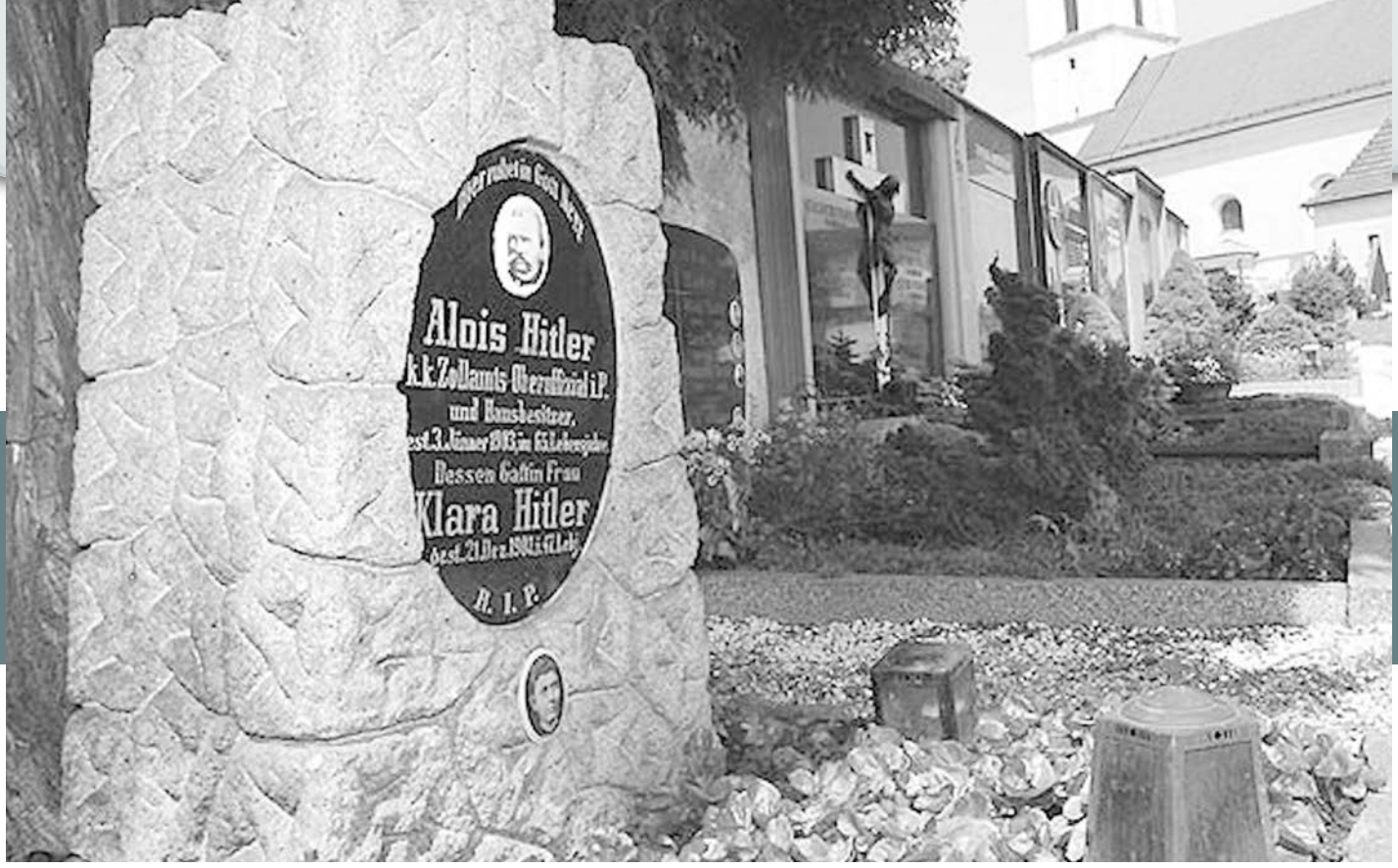
Because of the prevalence of anti-Hitlerian propaganda in the mass media, certain authors have helped spread the "conspiracy theory" that Hitler was financed by the Rothschilds.[1] Unfortunately for these misinformed individuals, the theory is completely false.

It is sad to say that one of these authors is the celebrated Eustace Mullins, who said this in one of his lectures, available on YouTube. This is indeed surprising, because the late Mullins was the first man to expose the nefarious deeds of the Rothschilds, in their criminal conspiracy to defraud the American people and to rule over them, through the use of the Federal Reserve System, the privately owned central bank of the United States.[2]

Among the many anti-Hitlerian propagandists are Gary Allen and Larry Abraham, who stated that, "The Warburgs, part of the Rothschild empire, helped finance [the rise of] Adolf Hitler."

Yet, neither Mullins nor Allen nor Abraham has provided one scintilla of evidence to prove their tales that the Rothschilds bankrolled Hitler. The reason is that no such evidence exists. Previous to this, Allen and Abraham stated: "Everyone knows that Adolf Hitler existed. . . . The terror this madman inflicted upon the world [is] universally recognized. Hitler came from a poor family, which had absolutely no social position. He was a high school dropout, and nobody ever accused him of being cultured. Yet this man tried to conquer the world. We know that."[3]

Is that true? This vituperative attack upon Hitler tells us that they are Hitler's enemies, and, therefore, we cannot expect an objective understanding of the man Hitler, and his policies, from Allen and Abraham. The author of this article, for one, does not know that Hitler was a terrorist, that he was mad, that he was uncultured or that he tried to conquer the world, because no real evidence can be found to support these wild claims. What this author knows, however, is that most of what has been said, written and heard about Hitler consists of outrageous lies, perpetrated and propagandized by his enemies, the Jewish bankers and



In 2012, church authorities in the Austrian town of Leonding removed the headstone marking the grave of Alois and Klara Hitler. Their remains, however, were allowed to stay. Father Kurt Pittertschatscher said that a distant relative of the Hitlers had agreed to the gravestone's removal saying that it had "repeatedly been abused for expressions of sympathy." Every year, urns, vases, flowers and mementos appeared on the grave. In 2009 a plaque was left there commemorating the 120th anniversary of the birth of Adolf. According to the *Telegraph* of London: "Local residents reported busloads of people making their way to the grave site in apparent acts of pilgrimage." This, of course, was unacceptable to the powers that be.

other elite, who fraudulently extorted large amounts of money from the German people following his defeat.

The purpose of this series of essays is to show that Hitler was not financed by the Rothschilds, that he was not a madman, but was, in fact, a highly intelligent, self-educated man, who was not a depraved, uncultured, moral degenerate and a terrorist. Nor did he try to conquer the world. His major fault, if he can be criticized for that, is that he cared for and loved his own people, the German working class, who were deprived and robbed of their wealth and capital by the international bankers. This German working class is the very class from which Hitler sprang and had his roots firmly embedded in their Germanic culture, their values and their way of life, and what he saw as their distinctiveness, that is, their creativity, inventiveness and greatness, what he called their racial characteristics.

He knew and understood his people better than anyone else, and cared about them with every sinew of his

Above, Alois and Klara Hitler. The story goes that Alois (born Schicklgruber) was the illegitimate son of a union between his mother, Maria Schicklgruber, and one of her employers. Later, Johann Georg Hiedler (later changed to Hitler) moved in with the Schicklgrubers and married Maria when Alois was five. Most historians accept that Heidler was Alois's father. At right is Klara Hitler, who married Alois in 1885 and gave birth to little Adolf in 1889.

being. He, therefore, committed himself to bring an end to their misery and their poverty by entering politics and making the underpinning motive of his political career the "abolition of interest servitude," which he saw as the bane of his people.

Thus he intended to put an end to the nefarious thievery and parasitism of the central bankers in Germany. It was for this reason that these bankers declared war on Hitler, meaning war on the German people, by using the gentile armies of the nations they ruled, such as the United States, Britain, France and the USSR. To show who this man Hitler was, in his true and historical aspect, an authentic or unexpurgated version of Hitler's *Mein Kampf* will be used along with some other references.

There are many "*Mein Kampfs*" readily available in the market, to delude and stupefy the gullible, the credulous, the naive, the unthinking and those who are easily swayed by the incessant anti-Hitlerian propaganda, resounding, day in and day out, like a never-ending drumbeat when it is seen and heard on the radio, the television and read about in books, even textbooks, magazines and other publications and, most of all, the Hollywood movie industry. So "realistic" has this falsity become, that those who should know better are taken in by it according to the adage: "Tell a lie often enough, and, sooner or later, people will believe it."

If they hear that white is black and that black is white, and they hear it often enough, they will come to believe it. They believe the lies told about Hitler, mostly because it is the dread and fear of losing their jobs or their businesses, or stifling their careers, or not getting the promotions they seek, or not getting ahead in the world and so on that forces them to agree, to bow down in dutiful reverence and obeisance, to the awesome sway and power of the god of usury and interest slavery. This is that very satanic god that corrupts the souls of the lawmakers and politicians through bribery, fear and other malevolent means and whom they dutifully serve. Therefore, to choose the true and authentic *Mein Kampf* is absolutely essential in studying who the real Hitler was: his background, his beliefs, his political philosophy, his character and his *Weltanschauung*.[4] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Eustace Mullins, *The Magical Money Machine*, full length, available on YouTube, interview by Barry Lee.

2 Gary Allen and Larry Abraham, *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, Buccaneer Books, Cuthogue, New York, 1971, 47.

3 *Ibid*., 21.

4 Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, the official 1939 edition, translated by James Murray, Coda Books, Henley-in-Arden, UK, 2011.

Cassian D'Ornellas is a retired biology teacher who has always had an interest in the causes and effects of the two great world wars. This led him to do a study on the life of Adolf Hitler. TBR plans on serializing these writings and thus present a factual biography of Hitler in upcoming issues of The Barnes Review.

Goebbels, Hess, Goering, Degrelle . . .

From the Kaiserhof to the Reich Chancellery. Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels's diaries from January 1932 to May 1933 provide a first-hand chronicle of the tumultuous time that saw Hitler propelled from his headquarters at the Kaiserhof Hotel into the office of chancellor. The day-by-day entries reveal long-suppressed facts about the campaign of terrorism waged against the NSDAP, the clash with the Strasserites, political intrigues, the burning of the Reichstag, the Jewish declaration of war, the counter-boycott, more. Illustrated, softcover, 335 pages, #638, *$25.*

Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder. After his plane crashed in Scotland during a secret flight to offer peace, Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 long years until he was murdered at age 93 in Spandau Prison. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—were kept secret. But all that has changed with the publication of this book by Abdallah Melaouhi. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, reproductions of many documents Hess smuggled out of Spandau with translations, photos, three appendices, #643, *$25.*

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work. This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. In addition, it contains a new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photographs, new introduction, indexed, #639, *$25.*

Hitler Democrat. Leon Degrelle was a Belgian Waffen-SS colonel during the war and saw fierce action on the Eastern Front. A favorite of Hitler, Degrelle was also a masterful writer, historian and social commentator. Here is Degrelle's account of the rise of Hitler and the early days of WWII as only the great warrior himself could tell it. Softcover, illustrated, 546 pages, #622, *$30.*

Use the form on page 64 to order any of these books . . .

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEW READER

I received my first issue of TBR with your September/October 2013 issue. It is excellent. Being a history buff, I should have subscribed sooner. I became interested in history in high school, writing to generals, admirals and civilian leaders. I have visited 10 presidential libraries, battlefields of all the wars fought on American soil, visited museums, historical places and points of interests and have traveled in all 50 states and all the continents except Antarctica.

Keep up your great work.

Ray F. Dively
Pennsylvania

FORMER READER

Please cancel my subscription immediately. I thought you were a magazine for real history as you advertised.

But I discovered very quickly that you attack great Americans like Franklin D. Roosevelt (who saved our country from Hitler) and great Allied leaders like Winston Churchill. You people are just as bad as Barack Obama who removed the bust of Churchill from the White House when he became president.

You tell lies about history rather than the truth, as you claim. I couldn't believe that you actually say that Hitler didn't exterminate 6 million Jews.

What really astounds me is that there are people who actually read your magazine. Do you really believe this stuff? If you do, you're nuts. Or maybe you're just pulling peoples' legs and trying to get a rise out of them.

Count me out. Keep the balance due on the subscription. I don't want to touch any money that's been in your sordid hands.

And take my name off your list and don't use it anymore.

A patriotic American.

Name Withheld
Virginia

(Good riddance.—Ed.)

SPICY

They say that "variety is the spice of life," and I have to say that I have always appreciated the good variety of stories on a colorful array of subjects appearing in TBR. Although I'm primarily interested in the realm of World War II and the holocaust (so-called), I always enjoy the broad range of material that you present. I only wish TBR came out every month, but I realize that your budget really doesn't make that possible.

Rafael Irimia
Florida

INTERNET OUTREACH

I really wish TBR would finally publish for free public access all of the great material from your voluminous array of back issues in easily-accessible PDF format on the Internet.

There are vast numbers of people who are just learning about Holocaust Revisionism and other matters, and I can guarantee you that if TBR had a bigger presence on the Internet that your current subscriber numbers would grow tremendously as a consequence if you made your work available as I've described.

Please consider it. I'd be willing to make a donation to help the effort.

Daniel Hollings
Via email

GIFT FROM HEAVEN

Please accept my contribution of $100 toward TBR's emergency fundraising effort. I would hate to lose TBR, and I would like to urge every TBR reader to make a contribution at this time.

I just inherited a small sum of money from a dear aunt and I'm able to make a $100 contribution, but I am sure that there are other folks out there who have a lot of funds available who feel just as I do about TBR and who could make even bigger donations. And I hope they'll do so. Every donation counts —big or small.

We've got to keep bringing history into accord with the facts. It's what will ensure the survival of our children and their children—and their children, too.

And I know that my aunt, who is looking down from heaven right now, knows that her money (through my donation) went to a good cause.

Alexandra Bowman
Missouri

DISINFORMATION

I was disturbed (but not really surprised) to learn from the editorial in the November/December 2013 issue of TBR that a lot of your readers actually buy into this absolutely refutable nonsense that Adolf Hitler was a Jew or somehow a tool of the Rothschilds (witting or unwitting) or that he was a conscientious agent of the Zionist agenda.

Although this nonsense has been floating around for a long time, it's become quite rampant on the Internet, which, unfortunately, has become a prime source of a lot of disinformation and misinformation.

What amazes me is that although there have been solid efforts by a number of people including, quite notably, three very articulate ladies—broadcasters Deanna Spingola and Carolyn Yeager and writer Veronica Clark—there are still many people who have been led astray by this propaganda.

Barack Obama's former "information czar" Cass Sunstein openly laid out a plan to redirect the course of Internet debate over "conspiracy theories" and other controversial matters and it's very clear that part of the plan is to feed the Internet (and those who follow it) with a lot of misdirection, getting good people bogged down in repeating crazy stories and thereby ruining their own credibility.

H. Edna Armstrong
Pennsylvania

THE 'WHY' OF THE WAR

T.A. Long's interesting letter to the editor on the barter systems of Hitler in the July/August 2013 issue of TBR and the position of [libertarian writer] Murray Rothbard [who suggested that opposition to Hitler's economic policies led to the Allied drive for war against Germany] are most significant.

Certainly the desire to destroy Hitler's barter system was probably the leading cause of the Second World War.

In another matter, Murray Rothbard once related to me his skepticism in regard to the "holocaust." He said it was not plausible.

Happy to receive copies of Willis Carto's "A Straight Look at the Second World War,"

I have distributed a number of copies. TBR and American Free Press are the only publications telling the truth about the Second World War.

Herbert C. Roseman
New York

(We're always pleased by input from Mr. Roseman, who was a friend of my late friend, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, in whose memory The Barnes Review is dedicated.—Willis Carto, publisher.)

A MOTHER SPEAKS

Vera Stark [author of "Thoughts About the Holocaust: A Concerned Mother Speaks Out" published in TBR's July/August 2013 issue] is a heroine of the highest order.

At the same time as my heart goes out to her, I need to express my deep appreciation for her determination to leave a legacy of the truth—the way it really was in her time [while living in Germany before and during World War II]—to her children.

This is an example that needs to be followed by mothers everywhere, and certainly by fathers, as in my case I have striven to do with my children. For who better to educate our young, historically and politically, than their parents—those who have actively sought the truth, that is, and—like Vera— are still able to feel a conscientious obligation?

And that is in a perfect world.

So thanks, TBR, for again delivering yet another knock-out punch against made-up myth and outright lies; and thank you, Vera, for your courage, your conscience, and your example.

As with life, the truth will always find a way, by one means or another, to stare down those who would blind us to it.

Peggy Abts
Wisconsin

BRAINWASHING

One day over the summer while at work during a time when it was not too busy, I was looking at a copy of TBR, and a young man in his 20s who was working in the store asked me what I was reading. I told him it was a magazine that reviewed history and he told me he was a history major and thus expressed interest in the material.

I gave him the www.barnesreview.com web address and I later loaned him a copy. He looked at it briefly and before he left the store he came to me, looking frightened, angry or full of hate (I'm not sure which) and told me that TBR was "white supremacist and hate literature."

I asked him to return the magazine if that was how he felt, but he went to the back of the store, keeping the magazine, and then left. He complained to the manager, a young woman also in her 20s, who (without even consulting me for my input) in turn complained to the company and they asked me not to return to the store again. Fortunately, I obtained another job as there are many stores which are happy to employ me.

The incident made me realize young people have been brainwashed and really believe the lies they have been told in the schools and universities.

Name Withheld

(Unfortunately, too many incidents of this type happen all over the "democratic West," where—right now—there are 17 countries where people can go to jail for distributing literature deemed "offensive" because it dares to tell the truth about World War II. But the good news is that, in our experience, more and more young people are breaking out of the brainwashing and we continue to find younger folks joining the ranks of TBR readers all the time.—Ed.)

PIKE'S PROPHECY

I've seen some pretty interesting and apparently reliable information that refutes the credibility of the so-called prophecy by Albert Pike surrounding a third world war (referenced in TBR's November/December 2013 issue).

I'm no supporter of the Freemasons—in fact, I'm a traditionalist Catholic and hold Freemasonry in utter disregard—but it looks like the Pike prophecy (which a lot of people accept as fact) appears to have been one of those phony stories that somebody somewhere cooked up because it "sounded good."

Georges de Villier
Paris

MONEY FACTS

I doff my chapeau to TBR for printing it and to Stephen Goodson for writing "The Hidden Origins of the Bank of England" (TBR September/October 2012). Finally we have the reasons for the origins and practice of usury. If only more of the American people were apprised of this information, because then and only then could we formulate a drive to oust the usurious Federal Reserve System from our country. The printing of this article proves once again that when it comes to factual history, TBR has no equal.

Jim Adams
Ohio

TBR MULTICULTURAL?

TBR is "multicultural" in the best sense. I have been impressed by the remarkable array of writers from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds who have contributed to the magazine over the years.

You've got writers from all walks of life, all professions, all races, creeds and colors. TBR is a classic marketplace of ideas and opinions, all of which contribute to truth in history—much to the dismay of those who try to impose political correctness and mad Marxist one-world ideas upon us.

Those who preach that "we're all alike" are kidding themselves, but there's one thing that can be said about TBR's writers: No matter how "different" they are, they are all on the same page when it comes to fulfilling Harry Elmer Barnes's aim of bringing history into accord with the facts.

Issa Wiebe
Lebanon

WON'T BUY HOLOCAUST BOOKS

Why is it "holohoax" scholars always over look the following: (1) Jews have swindled the world out of more than $100 billion in reparations for crimes that never took place; (2) Jews went willingly to the concentration camps because the camps were off limits to Allied bombing raids; and (3) Lies about German atrocities are nothing less than a conspiracy to cover up the horrors of the Bromberg Massacre etc. When TBR holocaust scholars start speaking to the treacherous nature of the Jew, that's when I will buy their books.

Joel Meyer

SEND US YOUR COMMENTS

Send your comments to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email TBR: editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit for length and do prefer letters of 300 words or less. Send us your story ideas, too.

Remembering Two Fallen Heroes:

Peter Huxley-Blythe and Dr. Harrell Rhome

Distinguished Revisionist author Peter J. Huxley-Blythe (PHB) died at age 87 on Aug. 18, 2013. An important contributor to British nationalism, Northern Europeanism and anti-Communism, especially in the late 1940s and on into the mid-1960s, PHB was born Nov. 16, 1925. Brought up by his mother after his parents split up, he was a chorister at the Chapel Royal and St. Mary of the Angels Song School. His education was interrupted by World War II—he signed up as a sailor on the *Arethusa* training vessel, and later served aboard the *Renown*, *Highflyer*, *Virago* and *Rapid*.

At the conclusion of the war, a shocking and shameful event occurred when Russians, Ukrainians and Cossacks in Western occupied zones of Europe were forcibly turned over to the Soviets. (Operation Keelhaul was the appropriate name of this disgusting act of perfidy.) Most of the victims repatriated by the Western Allies were executed immediately by the Reds or perished in the Gulag archipelago. Huxley-Blythe brought this crime to light and was the first journalist to point out that, contrary to government lies, forced repatriation was not called for even in the treacherous Yalta agreement.

Dwight Eisenhower was personally responsible for this genocidal decision, just as he murdered over a million disarmed Germans. PHB wrote a book about the crime against the Cossacks, *The East Came West* (1964; later reprinted in 1968 as a paperback). Never losing his interest in the anti-Red Cossacks and Russians, many years later he wrote *Under the St. Andrew's Cross: Russian and Cossack Volunteers in World War Two: 1941-1945* (2003).

For decades PHB wrote for various anti-Communist and white racial nationalist publications in America, Britain and elsewhere in Europe. In 1961 he again challenged the establishment with a book entitled *The Eichmann Trial: An Incredible Spectacle*.

By the late 1940s, PHB was associated with anti-Communist groups, and by 1950 was collaborating with American political philosopher Francis Parker Yockey.

PHB was a key man in the European Liberation Front and in 1954 helped establish the Natinform organization—the Nationalist Information Bureau. He also joined with a young fellow British nationalist, Colin Jordan, as part of the pan-Aryan Northern League.

In later years Huxley-Blythe became involved in the academic study of hypnosis and psychotherapy, and established a private therapy clinic.

Another book of his was *The Man Who Was Uncle: The Biography of a Master Spy* (1975), about Nicholas Dulger-Sheikin, the son of a Cossack, who worked as a double agent of Greece and Germany. Other works include *Betrayal: The Story of Russian Anti-Communism* (1955) and *What About the U-2 Mystery?*, *Intelligence Report from England* and *Other Observations*.

Huxley-Blythe will be remembered for generations to come for his major contributions to Western civilization.

DR. HARRELL RHOME PASSES

TBR also recently received news that Dr. Harrell Rhome of Corpus Christi, Texas, passed away from throat cancer. Dr. Rhome was a longtime member of TBR's board of contributing editors and submitted many thought-provoking articles over the year including ones on the gnostic gospel of Judas, fourth generation warfare and the advent of global terrorism, and a look back at the causes and results of the War of 1812, to name just a few.

Rhome, a scholar with a doctorate in comparative religions, received as much mail on his articles as any author we have ever had write articles for TBR.

Though an extremely intelligent man, he had a down-to- earth way of communicating with people that made the complex subjects he covered very understandable and thus of great value to the common man.

A featured speaker at several of TBR's Free Speech and Authentic History conferences, Rhome was as adept at conversing with trained intellectuals as he was convincing the "man on the street" of his point of view, which was, almost invariably, at odds with what mainstream historians were insisting.

Rhome was also the author of *From the Temple to the Talmud: Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore & Tribal Traditions.* TBR has been able to distribute over 500 copies of the book since it was first published in 2009. We are so grateful for Harrell's contributions over the years and he will be sorely missed.

God bless you, Harrell. ✦

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